

RAJIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

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MARGINAL COLUMN
By BRAYA SHAPIRO

Lavon to Head Histadrut Board For Industry

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, on Thursday appointed the executives to head the reorganized Solel Boneh. The Histadrut Secretary General, Mr. Pinchas Lavon, is Managing Director on the new Board.

Under the reorganization scheme, activities of the major sectors of the three sectors into which the Histadrut is divided will be subject to the written confirmation of the Managing Director and a Treasurer.

In the new appointments, Mr. Hillel Cohen, former head of Solel Boneh, becomes chairman of the board of Koor, the industrial sector; Mr. Y. Kellam, Director of the Labour Ministry, becomes Managing Director, whilst Mr. B. Meir, Director of Solel Boneh, is named Treasurer.

The construction sector will have Mr. Hillel Cohen as Managing Director and Mr. Z. Richter, head of the Hukim Hukim, as Treasurer.

Mr. S. Golan will be Managing Director of the Contracting and Harbours Division with Mr. A. Laufer as Treasurer.

The industrial and construction sectors will each have a 12-member board of directors including three representatives of the workers. The contracting and harbours sector will have a 10-man board including two workers.

The overall Executive Board will have 17 members, of which 11 will be appointed by Hevrat Ovdim and six by the workers' representatives.

Mr. Lavon will represent the workers' representatives on the Executive Board. The board will hold office for two years, while the Executive Board will be re-appointed annually.

The most outstanding change is the removal of Mr. Koor from active authority in Koor, transferring him a position subordinate to Mr. Lavon in the Executive Board. Mr. Koor has been transferred from Koor to the board of the Histadrut, Mr. David Hachover, M.K., has also been appointed to this sector.

Outstanding omissions from the Executive Board are Mr. M. Soroka, Treasurer of Kupat Holim; Mr. A. Bahir, a leader of Hukim Hukim; and Mr. Y. Susskind, the Treasurer of Koor.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

99 Feared Dead In KLM Airliner Crash

SHANNON, Irish Republic. — A KLM Supercomet-59 persons aboard plunged into the Atlantic about 120 miles from Shannon early on Thursday morning. By late Thursday night there was no news of any survivors.

Shipping and aircraft which were diverted to the area of the crash reported that wreckage and bodies had been sighted.

Officials of the airline at the Hague stated that "it must unfortunately be assumed that hopes of survivors are small."

A toll list made available by the airline showed that there was an elderly Israeli couple among the 91 passengers aboard. Their names were given as Menahem and Rachel Nahman.

A report from New York said that the couple were being waited at the airport there by their son, Mr. David Sami. He said that his parents, who were from Tel Aviv, were on their way to the U.S. as immigrants.

The 46 Americans among the passengers were given as 46 Americans, 12 Dutch, one Polish, and 28 of unknown nationality.

The crew of eight were all Dutch.

The airliner, Hugo de Groot, left Shannon for New York at 0805 G.M.T. on Thursday on flight number 807E, Shannon airport local time at 0940 G.M.T.

An Air Ministry official in London said the airliner had been struck by lightning in a squall which was reported by at least two other transatlantic flights.

First to sight the wreckage was the pilot of a H.O.A.C. Transatlantic flight from London who radioed that his plane had picked up spots of the crashed aircraft.

A French trawler, the General Leclerc, had first radioed that she could see survivors in the area. Later, when nearer the scene, the vessel signalled that she had taken seven bodies aboard.

As other vessels, including a British frigate, a Canadian destroyer and all available shipping in the area sped to the scene to join the search for possible survivors, weather in the area was deteriorating with low clouds and slight rain.

(Reader, UPI)

NEW PLOT TO OUST HUSSEIN SAID SMASHED

AMMAN, (UPI). — King Hussein has smashed a new plot against his throne, it was learned today.

Well-informed sources said that at least one high-ranking officer had been arrested and about 15 other officers placed in custody.

The plot, which was said to be an attempt to overthrow the King, was said to have been hatched in the Jordanian capital, Amman, and was said to have involved a number of army units.

Another unconfirmed report said the King had personally arrested the chief plotters.

It was the second major plot against the King in recent weeks. On June 27, the King's Aide-de-Camp, Lt-Col. Radi Abdullah, was arrested.

Dag Said Seeking 'Sub-Summit' Talks for Mid-East Compromise

Jordan Not to Admit U.N. Force **Big Four, UAR Would Attend**

UNITED NATIONS. — The Jordanian delegate, Abdul Moneim Rifai, told the U.N. Assembly on Thursday that Jordan would not admit a U.N. force to ensure the country's independence "must not envisage the dispatch of U.N. forces or to guard Jordan's frontiers."

Rifai, Ambassador to London, said that Jordan's Prime Minister, Samir Rifai, declared that the Amman Government would oppose such a decision.

His statement, made at the opening of Thursday's resumed debate in the afternoon, appeared to contradict the views of the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, presented at the morning session. Mr. Lloyd urged the Assembly to take "the necessary steps to ensure the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Jordan and Lebanon. Mr. Lloyd also asked for the creation of conditions under which the Middle East could be developed."

This was generally understood to refer to the creation of a U.N. force to take over Jordan from the British troops.

Rifai, however, said that Jordan would continue to depend on its own army and its security forces to maintain law and order against outside interference. He said that Jordan had been made a party to the U.N. committee "monitoring broodcasts to the Jordanian people used for incitement and interference."

However, he said, it was important that "a stop be put to hostile propaganda broodcasts and press attacks" and that Jordan would not accept "monitoring broodcasts to the Jordanian people used for incitement and interference."

The Jordanian delegate said that "indirect attacks" against the Arab countries would not be tolerated until they covered all parts of the Arabian peninsula and North Africa.

"The international complications then will be far more serious than at present, and beyond the skill of international diplomacy," he said.

Dr. Ronald Walker, of Australia, who followed Rifai, U.N. fact-finding commission by a U.N. police force, backed supported the establishment of an international organization to promote economic development of the area.

Dr. Walker defended Anglo-Lebanon as contributions to peace and said the present crisis resulted from the sustained attempts of intervention in the affairs of Lebanon and Jordan by a sister member of the Arab League.

The opening speaker on the East debate, Mr. Lloyd, said he hoped the Assembly would seek to further long-term proposals.

"The Assembly should affirm the responsibility resting with the U.N. to deal with the problem of indirect aggression," he said.

Mr. Lloyd supported President Eisenhower's proposals for economic development of the Middle East, the monitoring of radio propaganda and the creation of a permanent U.N. peace force. He said, however, that a permanent U.N. peace force was not a stand-by force, he said, could make possible "quick action in an emergency."

"We have done as much as any other country to promote

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

B-G Army Requires Deterrent Power

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said on Thursday that the Defense Ministry must be strong, both in law and in deterrence, to ensure that the new situation in the Middle East is not a repetition of the old one.

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Meir To Switzerland After London Talks

LONDON (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Golda Meir left London on Thursday for Zurich after her stay in Britain during which she had talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Mrs. Meir, who was flying to Switzerland for a few days' rest, is expected to return to Israel on Friday.

Nepal Party Leader Arrives in Israel

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. B. Nepal, President of the Nepal Congress Party and former Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived in Israel on Thursday aboard an Air France plane from Karachi, for a week's visit as guest of the Histadrut.

Britain's Focus

Britain's focus on Israel as the immediate threat to Jordan was emphasized by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd in his speech on Thursday morning when he said, regarding Jordan, "I do not say too much about what might have happened or about the potential dangers of the situation. Those who have studied the developments in the Middle East since 1948 will realize what those dangers are without my describing them."

He said that the situation in the Middle East was a real danger of war, and that it was the duty of the British Government to keep the peace in the Middle East.

'Eagle' Air Route To Open Tomorrow

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The inauguration of the Nicosia-Lydda-Amman flight by the Eagle Aviation Corporation, which was scheduled to begin on Wednesday, has been postponed until Saturday for technical reasons.

JOLIOT-CURIE DEAD IN PARIS AT 58

PARIS (Reuters). — The French atomic scientist, Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie, died Thursday night of a hemorrhage, a hospital official said. He was 58 years old.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister earlier met with Mr. Joliot-Curie in the lobby outside the Assembly hall. They held an animated 30-minute discussion. (Reuters, UPI)

Ban on Trade With East Bloc Eased

LONDON (Reuters). — Western countries received the signal to step up trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc on Thursday when almost 40 per cent of embargoed goods were freed for export to Communist nations.

Goods ranging from diamonds to motor cars were freed under a "streamlined" list of embargoed goods released by the Board of Trade here.

The new list was thrashed out in months of exhaustive negotiations between the 15 member nations of the coordinating committee on the control of East-West trade in Paris.

The principal industries whose products were formerly restricted but have now been freed for export include: petroleum, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles, rubber, metal, machine tools and electrical equipment.

Nehru: No Peace in M-E Until Troops Out, Israel Issue Solved

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Prime Minister Nehru declared here on Thursday that there would be no return to normalcy in the Middle East while foreign troops and explosive until foreign forces were withdrawn.

In a formal statement in the House of the People (Lower House), he also opposed sending Indian forces to the region.

The Premier said that there could be no peace in the area until the "Israel question" was settled, but he added that this was not the time to tackle it. This question, he said, could only be solved by the cooperation of the countries concerned and after the Middle East problems had been settled.

With regard to President Eisenhower's speech at the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Nehru said it was too early to comment on it. He was awaiting a full report.

A suggestion to extend the operation of the U.N. observatory in the Middle East would be considered favourably by India, he said, but it had a chance of success only if it was accepted by the Arab countries concerned.

India was opposed to any system of "forced neutrality" just as she was opposed to all military pacts.

Eastern approach to Middle East problems was not inimical to any country in the region, he declared, but her sympathies were with the Arab countries and Arab nationalism. He praised Abdul Nasser's "wise leadership" of this nationalism.

Fire Urges U.N. To Pay Arab Refugees

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — Irish Minister of External Affairs Frank Aiken proposed to the General Assembly on Thursday a three-point peace plan for the Middle East that called for U.N. compensation for Arab refugees.

The other points of his proposal were:

- Recognition of the right of Arab states to unite or federate with one another, or to maintain their separate existence.
- A General Assembly declaration that neutrality of the entire Middle East region would be in the interest of world peace.

Mr. Aiken put greatest emphasis on settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

He noted that Israel had refused to compensate the homeless Arabs, but had property lost and had stipulated that it should be part of a general settlement that would include Israel's recognition by the Arab states.

Compensation of the refugees by the U.N., he asserted, offered the best hope of a solution.

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NATIONALISTS DOWN A COMMUNIST MIG

TAIPEI (Reuters). — Nationalist Saboteurs on Thursday shot down two Chinese Communist MIG 17's and probably destroyed another over the Formosa Strait. Air Force headquarters here announced. One of the Nationalist fighters was downed, and the other was forced to ditch.

STRIDON'S CONDITION REPORTED WORSE

CAPTOWN (Reuters). — The condition of Prime Minister Strijdom was "less satisfactory" Thursday night. A bulletin said he did not rest well and was fatigued.

Mr. Strijdom is suffering from a blood clot in the lung.

As of TODAY, 1 p.m. the Telephone Numbers of our TEL AVIV Office will be

64643/4
63511
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Dr. and Mrs. Aladar Revesz Jerusalem

Mr. and Mrs. Aladar Revesz, Jerusalem, announces that the marriage of their children Shoshana Barnes and Rabbi Jack J. Herman of Community Temple, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, was held in New York City on August 10, 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Herman Brooklyn N.Y.

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wishes to announce that as of August 15, 1958, 1 p.m., the number 64501-2-3-4 should be dialled before our old numbers.

As of the above date, our new telephone numbers will be:

64501-2-3-4
63932

OPENING OF Kibbutz Festival And Exhibition

on Sunday, August 24, 1958 at Kiryat Eliezer, Haifa.

Tickets available at: All ticket agencies, at Labour Council offices, neighbourhood committee offices, and from the cultural committees of the various settlement movements.

Like Demands Probe Into A-War 'Surrender Plan'

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Eisenhower's denial that "ridiculous" that the Pentagon is studying under what conditions the U.S. might surrender in an atomic war, the White House said on Thursday. He has demanded an explanation from officials.

A Defense Department spokesman acknowledged that such a study has been made. He said the study was being conducted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Eisenhower's denial came in a letter to the House of Representatives on Thursday. He said the study was "ridiculous" and that the Pentagon was not studying it.

Mr. Eisenhower was more than angry about the matter. The Defense Department spokesman said the study was completed some time ago.

ENTERTAINMENT
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 • TENNIS LESSONS
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 NW ACCADIA ORCHESTRA

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Today's Pastbag

The weather forecast for today is: Partly cloudy with a chance of rain. High 65, low 45. Tomorrow: Mostly sunny. High 70, low 50. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. High 75, low 55. Thursday: Mostly sunny. High 80, low 60. Friday: Partly cloudy. High 85, low 65. Saturday: Mostly sunny. High 90, low 70. Sunday: Partly cloudy. High 95, low 75.

ARRIVALS

Judge Samuel M. Miller, U.S. District Court, New York, arrived in Tel Aviv on Thursday for a visit to the American Consulate. He will be in the city for several days.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1953

Amnesty for Merhavi Asked After Shatta Mutiny Evidence

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Under heavy guard, six convicts of the Shatta prison, five Jews and one Arab, were brought to the District Court on Thursday to testify before the Enquiry Commission on their experiences during the prison break on July 31 and on their share in subduing it.

Yacov Merhavi, husky, with a brilliant nose, and dressed in khaki, gave his version of the outbreak. He related how he had knocked the Egyptian "journalist" Uzman, on the head with a brick, and how he had found a watchtower guard on the watchtower unwilling to use his gun against the rioters or to hand it over to anyone else to use.

After he found Uzman, Yacov dying, shot by Shatta (later killed in the exchange of fire), he had jumped over the wall and raced to Belsham, carrying a rifle, shot at the escaping prisoners, killed one armed rioter, and wounded another. Then his ammunition ran out, but he was not alone. At that time the Beit Shatta settlers arrived, ahead of the police.

The Egyptian, Uzman, had been "seized" on the day of the uprising, Merhavi said. The Committee Chairman, Judge Atzoni, thanked the witness for his conduct and asked him to take into account his behavior and will recommend an amnesty for you.

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Index Up 2 Points: Could have been 12

The Cost-of-Living Index rose by two points during July to stand at 278, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced on Thursday.

The calculation of the index was made in accordance with the new agreement reached between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association, whereby fruit and vegetable prices are not included in the monthly calculations; their average will only be computed semi-annually in June and December of each year.

It is believed that if changes in these prices for the month of July had been included in the present calculations, the index would have risen by 12 points.

"Maravi" reported on Thursday that the difference of opinion between the Central Bureau of Statistics and officials of the economic Ministries had been resolved by the Public Advisory Council on the index which had decided to publish the monthly index calculations with the exclusion of fruit and vegetable price movements.

The Bureau had favoured inclusion of these figures with the addition of a note that they would not influence the payment of C-o-L allowances except in December and June.

The paper also reported that the new system of calculating the index would affect the value of index-linked securities.

In the securities linking agreement, it is stipulated that the effects of the new system of calculation would be subject to negotiations between the two signatories, but the question of fruit and vegetable prices can be considered as a new basis for index-linked securities.

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Teachers Told to Live Near Their Pupils; Get Housing Aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Only two of the 285 schoolteachers in the "immigrant towns" of Lydda, Ramle, Acre and Ashkelon have set up home locally, with the rest commuting daily or at week-ends.

To remedy this state of affairs, teachers in immigrant centres are now to be offered dwellings on easy terms through a special scheme announced Thursday by the Ministry of Education. The scheme includes housing for single or married teachers for either rent or purchase at preferential terms.

A recent survey of the 1,400 teachers in immigrant centres, townships, and moshavim, showed that only 200 of them live locally permanently, 330 commute at week-ends and the remainder every day. Mr. Ami Assaf, Deputy Minister of Education, told the press in Jerusalem. The 200 and 330 even include 200 young graduates, teachers who were directed to immigrant centres as part of their military call-up.

School Hours Lost
Mr. Assaf declared it was most important for teachers to live where their pupils live because valuable school hours were often lost by commuting teachers tied to transport schedules — particularly in the moshavim, where the teachers required to live in the village and not be visitors.

The teachers, polled to explain why they lived away, gave reasons of health, their children, or parents, but some also said they had never been offered housing.

With the introduction of the new housing scheme, district education inspectors have been instructed to put pressure on teachers to live locally. Those unwilling to do so for satisfactory reasons, will forfeit their grant for travel expenses.

Since the Ministry prefers teachers to buy their houses and so ensure a greater degree of permanency, tempting terms have been offered. Teachers will have access to a loan of up to IL2,000 from the Massad Bank of the Teachers Union, for any of the various types of housing offered. For a dwelling of the Massad House Scheme, costing IL2,000, or IL2,500, for example, the buyer can obtain a mortgage of IL7,000, to be repaid to Amiad in maximum monthly instalments of IL45, in addition to a loan from Massad.

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Mrs. Blau Breaks Up Rally

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Mrs. Amram Blau, wife of the leader of the ultra-orthodox sect, Neturei Karta, on Thursday decided that her husband's place was at home with her, not leading demonstrations against mixed bathing; she took active steps to take him home from an unauthorized demonstration which was about to charge a double line of policemen.

(Rabbi Blau was on August 1 released from prison, his nine-month sentence for illegal demonstrations being reduced to six by a presidential pardon.)

At 4:30 p.m. Rabbi Blau began to harangue his followers, about 150 strong, in Yiddish about the evils of mixed bathing.

He spoke from the staircase of a house near the Mesh Shearim Yeshiva, since the command of Mr. E. Shilon, deputy head of the Jerusalem City District, had stretched a human chain across the road.

Again, Rabbi Blau was seized by a group who tried to take him home. He stood his ground, and Mr. Shilon came over, saying: "Rabbi Blau, you've demonstrated your duty. Now, go home."

For the next 20 minutes, while police and spectators looked on, Rabbi and Mrs. Blau argued. She it was who did most of the talking with Mr. Blau shaking his head in disagreement. When the police were about to break up the demonstration, Rabbi Blau was grabbed by a bunch of his followers and hustled home.

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Pioneer Women

Most of the pioneer women of our country are now in the army. They are in the front lines, fighting for the freedom of our country.

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COMMERCIAL
Banker R.B. Tol Awdry
Address

By Amnon Bartur

The Middle East Scene

SAUDI ARABIA AT THE CROSSROADS

THE enigma of Saudi Arabia's international and inter-Arab policies has become even more pronounced after the surprise visit that was paid to Riyadh last week by Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, U.A.R. Vice-President and Minister of its Armed Forces.



SAUD

Recent decisive developments in the Arab world — the Lebanese crisis, the Baghdad coup d'état and the confusion in Jordan — have left the Saudi authorities quite unimpressed, at least on the surface. Apart from Amer's visit, which was said to have been aimed at "purifying the atmosphere" between the two countries and strengthening friendly relations between them, Riyadh has kept virtually silent throughout.

The only measures that Emir Faisal's Cabinet took during the past four weeks which might give one some idea of the country's present orientation have been somewhat passive, if significant. Saudi Arabia was one of the first "uncommitted" Arab countries to recognize the republican regime in Baghdad. Moreover, it did not follow the example of other Arab monarchies — Morocco, Libya and Jordan — in officially mourning the death of the Iraqi Royal family. Then, on July 18, a few hours after news agencies reported that King Saud had granted permission for U.S. freight transport planes to fly to Jordan across Saudi

territory, the Saudi Premier's Office categorically denied this, declaring that no such permission had been given and describing the report as "malicious."

The question raised by these developments is twofold:

What is King Saud's position in his Kingdom now that he has conferred unlimited powers over its domestic, foreign and financial affairs on his brother, Crown Prince Faisal?

What is Saudi Arabia's present posture towards the United Arab Republic and how "uncommitted" is this policy?

Nominal Sovereign

When, on March 25, the King issued a royal decree conferring unlimited State powers on Faisal, Cairo and Damascus began to spread reports that the Saudi potentate had abdicated in favour of the latter, while the Crown Prince protested that the King would continue to reign and claim his rights as the sovereign. Yet the very circumstances of the event, as well as subsequent constitutional changes, would suggest that even though Saud remains nominally the sovereign, he no longer wields any of his former powers, which have definitely passed to Faisal and his Cabinet.

Faisal's practical measures and how far they served to change the country's old policies, but the royal decrees passed during his term suggest a determination to effect far-reaching reforms. May 12 marked the publication of a new decree defining the Cabinet's authority. If its provisions are implemented, Faisal's position would be reduced to that of a nominal sovereign.



FAISAL

mentioned faithfully, they will be enough to turn Saudi Arabia into the nearest approximation to a modern constitutional state that any Arab country can hope to be.

Ministers are responsible to the Premier, who is in turn responsible to the King; the King is entitled to ask the King to relieve any member of the Cabinet of his duties.

It is on the Premier's recommendation that all other members of the Cabinet — including, significantly enough, the King's advisers — are appointed by royal decree.

The Cabinet draws up the country's foreign, financial, economic, educational and administrative policies and is responsible for their implementation; it exercises organizational, executive and administrative authority.

constitute a silent revolution. King Saud still reigns; Prince Faisal is the actual ruler.

Foreign Policy Trends

Saudi Arabia's foreign policy under Faisal has been one of wariness and caution, although its general trend has been fairly clear. One of the first measures Faisal took was to withdraw Saudi troops from Jordan and, cut off the 15m. annual subsidy Saudi was giving Hussein under the terms of the Arab Solidarity Pact of January, 1957. Despite a vicious Egyptian propaganda campaign against Saudi relations with the U.A.R., relations remained cordial and the influence of Egyptian teachers and technicians is still pronounced. Following Amer's recent visit to Riyadh, which, U.A.R. sources claim, was made in the invitation of the Saudi Government, there is talk of reviving the mutual defence pact concluded between Egypt and Saudi in November, 1955 — significantly signed by Crown Prince Faisal himself and uniting the two armies under a joint command.

Amer's visit gave rise to reports that Saudi Arabia was about to join the U.A.R. on a federal basis. Although there is no confirmation of these rumours, the welcome extended to Amer in Riyadh may well be an admission of Nasser's growing influence. There are inside Saudi Arabia elements whose Nasserist sympathies are so outspoken that any wise government in Riyadh would be driven to a rapprochement with Nasser from trouble. The impact of Nasserism in Saudi Arabia is far greater than was at first supposed, and it seems to have penetrated the royal family itself. Riyadh considers some kind of understanding with Cairo inevitable and even beneficial.

Ties with West

It is not clear to what extent such an understanding with Nasser can affect Saudi policy towards the West. Crown Prince Faisal has a reputation for cautiousness and wisdom, and it is highly unlikely that he will take precipitate action concerning his two main ties with the West — America and the U.A.R. — base at Dhahran. Most probably he will continue to honour the agreements signed by his brother, but his denial of air passage to American transport planes, lifting fuel to Jordan is a clear indication that he has no intention of appearing to be strictly on the side of the angels.

When the time comes, Faisal will certainly demand a revision of his agreements with the U.S. although it does not seem likely that until then Riyadh will take any rash measures to please the U.A.R. President.

ISRAEL'S REPLY TO THE SOVIET PROTEST against the British airlift to Jordan over Israel territory was handed to Soviet Ambassador Mikhail F. Bodrov... THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN ASSESSING THE RESULTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER GOLDA MEIR'S TALKS IN PARIS, Rome and London.

THE ISRAEL AIR FORCE STAGED ITS BIGGEST SHOW near Beerseba, accompanied by the worst highway traffic jam in Israel's history... THE THIRD ZIMBARI OPENED with the participation of nine folk-song choirs from nine countries... THE LAST OF THE 15 PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORLD FINALS OF THE BIBLE QUIZ ARRIVED.

Reply to the Russians

SOVIET Ambassador (State) Mikhail F. Bodrov was called to the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday and handed Israel's reply to the Soviet note of a fortnight ago in which the Russians protested against Israel permitting the airlift of British troops to Jordan across Israeli airspace. The Israeli reply positively rejected the Soviet protest, pointing out that the British paratroopers were flown to Jordan at the request of the United Nations' legitimate government.

The Israeli note also took the opportunity to state that tension in the Middle East was soon supplemented by political motives arising from Moscow's aspirations to gain a foothold in the Middle East with the help of anti-Western and anti-Israel Arab nationalism. As far back as September, 1948, there were reports in the "New York Times" that Soviet diplomats in Damascus were putting similar proposals for a possible switch from a pro-Israel attitude to a pro-Arab one in exchange for Soviet bases in Syria.

Israel-Soviet relations have been several up and down, with the overall trend a progressive cooling off from the brief "honeymoon" of 1948 when the Russian delegation at the United Nations was a staunch supporter of the partition of Palestine and the establishment of an independent Jewish State. Moscow was the first country to accord Israel de jure recognition — on May 18, barely four days after the proclamation of independence. (The first de facto recognition had come from the U.S. on the very day of the establishment of the

The aerobics of the Vantour fighter-bombers stole the show at the Air Force display near Beerseba, followed by some 30,000 persons on Tuesday.

that the Soviets were showing increasing support of Arab nationalism in the Middle East.

The first Soviet note to Israel on Middle East security was dispatched in November, 1951, when the West was toying with the idea of establishing SACMIL, an Eastern Mediterranean extension of the West's defence alliances. Russia cautioned Israel against joining such a pact, and Israel in reply assured Moscow that she would never join any aggressive alliance aimed at the Soviet Union. At the same time Israel applied for permission to be granted to Russian Jews to come to Israel if they so desired.

About a year later, Israel sent a note to Moscow assuring her that the Soviet influence with the East German Government in favour of Israel's demand for reparations for Jewish property seized during the Nazi regime.

The show-trial of nine prominent Jewish doctors in Moscow, and the accompanying wave of anti-Jewish and anti-Israel propaganda, brought Israel-Soviet relations to a low point and diplomatic relations were broken off after a bomb had been thrown at the building of the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv in February 1953 by perpetrators who were never identified. Israel thus also became indirectly involved in the struggle inside the Kremlin.

After Stalin's death the nine Jewish doctors were rehabilitated, and negotiations started in Sofia which in July 1953 led to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. A few months later, economic relations between the two countries began to expand, and a trade agreement providing for the exchange of Soviet crude oil for Israeli citrus and other products. However, Israel's surprise when the Syrian-Israeli deal, when the Syrian-Israeli deal came before the United Nations in December, the Soviets backed Syria; at the same time, articles in the Soviet press began to appear in the Soviet press, by then it was clear that the resumption of diplomatic relations by no means represented a return to the friendly relations of the past.

Later came the sudden Czech-Egyptian arms deal, which put Moscow most effectively behind the Arab cause and against Israel. When Israel's army swiftly defeated Nasser's Soviet-equipped forces in the Sinai campaign, Moscow retreated with violent threats against Israel and later boasted to the Arabs that it was her intervention which forced Israel, as well as Britain and France, to retreat from Sinai and from Suez. Moscow also arbitrarily broke the Israel-Soviet trade agreement by stopping Soviet oil shipments to Israel. When the Israeli oil importers involved later submitted claims for breach of contract to the Arbitration Court of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce (as stipulated by the trade agreement), the Russians first tried to kill the claim by constant delays in the arbitration proceedings and finally actually prevented Israel from calling witnesses and presenting documents proving her case. Ultimately the Moscow tribunal rejected Israel's claims.

Soviet Jews

AGAINST this general background, Israel was surprised when the first group of Soviet tourists suddenly landed at Lydda several weeks ago. The tourists — all Jews — were received in a most friendly manner by officials and the population alike. However, a possible reason for the tourists' visit became evident this week when Moscow's evening paper published an article in which one of the visitors described the "terrible conditions" in Israel (dwelling extensively on the horrible heat, which even the palms, "used in the climate of the desert," cannot bear) and mentioned the "long queues" in front of

Air Show

THE most modern jets screaming overhead, the Israel Air Force put on its Tenth Anniversary show near Beerseba. It was a perfectly planned, timed and executed display — but some thousands of the estimated 80,000 spectators missed the first half due to the worst traffic jam in Israel's history.

Among those who reached the site of the show towards the end of the programme were several military and air attaches who got bogged down among thousands of cars moving at snail's pace along the ten miles of highway.

The jam was even worse after the show was over, at 6:30 p.m. it took no less than three hours for the cars to leave the parking lots and an additional hour of crawling to reach the crowded main highway.

The Israeli Air Force had come a long way from the few flying crates which it possessed at the beginning of the War of Independence to the superlative jet fighters it now makes its first public appearance at this week's show.

The origins of the Israeli Air Force were in the Palmach Avir, short Avir and the Jewish Aerobics, and its first pilots were mainly Palestinians who served with the British M.A.F. during the Second World War and a number of Jewish and non-Jewish volunteers from abroad, mostly American.

First there were only small planes, some of them salvaged from scrap heaps, and 20 outmoded Austers which were purchased in semi-scrap conditions, mostly in the Western hemisphere. These planes, which according to all experts

should not have been able to hop from one dump to the next, were flown by volunteers all the way across the Atlantic and to Israel, with brief stop-overs in Czechoslovakia.

Even before the 15-17s arrived, the I.A.F. was carrying out tactical exercises on enemy positions, and later the dilapidated bombers carried out attacks on Cairo, Amman and Damascus.

In October, 1949, Egypt received its first jets from Britain. It was only a year later that Britain agreed to sell Israel a few Meteor jet fighters.

The continued build up of the Arab Forces with Western jets was disquieting enough for Israel. Then suddenly, with the Soviet-Egyptian arms deal, Colonel Nasser obtained large numbers of Soviet MIG-15 and MIG-17 fighters and Ilyushin jet bombers. Israel tried desperately to obtain planes which could match these in quality if not in quantity.

Assistance came from France, which sold us Ouragan and Mystere IV jets in 1950. At the same time Israel was trying to obtain planes from America and ultimately — with Washington's consent — Canada agreed to sell us two dozen F-86 Sabrejet fighters. However, by the time the Sabrejet campaign started some of the planes had been delivered and later Israel cancelled the order, apparently feeling that it was not worth millions of dollars to purchase planes which were less modern than those being obtained by the Arabs.

The final campaign, most of which was carried out by the jet-age Israeli Air Force, Israel's pilots proved their superiority in every engagement although they usually suffered fewer and less modern planes than the enemy. The campaign it was officially acknowledged that the "cooperation between the Air Force and the Armoured Corps was the secret of success in Sinai."

The latest step in bringing the Air Force up to date has been the purchase from the U.S. of a new, modern number of Vantour supersonic fighter-bombers, believed to be the best of their kind in the Arab world.

By Malka Robinowitz

AS obedient as Sunday School children, national Scripture champions of 18 countries opened their Bibles to Ezekiel 30:30.

"That's right," said Dr. Zeev Vilnai approvingly. A babble of voices translated the Hebrew text into different languages, the murmur of the interpreters following in the wake of the guide's remark like a congregational response to the cantor.

"Now you see, when the prophet's vision described here, he says 'the mountains shall be thrown down.' Well, look outside," continued Dr. Vilnai, "and you'll see what he meant. The guide pointed to the hillsides. 'That's what destruction would mean if the terraces would crumble and the soil would erode.'"

But not all the texts lent themselves to this interpretation and, as the questions began, the guide made the rounds: "How does the Italian Bible put it, Miss Cerutti?"

Intent upon their texts were six women and six men who will match their knowledge for the world Bible Title in Jerusalem on the night of August 13. Representatives of two other countries — Colombia and Argentina — had not arrived in time for the tour, and the Israeli champion, who will complete the lineup, is keeping out of sight until the competition. The sight-seeing Bible contestants included:

Fashionable Grandmother

Mrs. Myrtle Davis, a pretty brunette English teacher from Georgia, quotes from the Old Testament in a pleasant Southern drawl that rings upon the ear like down. Grandmother of five at 46, she is slim and fashionable. One of the four daughters of a Baptist minister, Mrs. Davis married at 19, received her B.A. with honours after her children were born, studied and taught modelling some years ago and is now engaged on a novel based on the life of Sarah.

way to an atheist friend of mine and studied solely for four months. 'I travelled at how patient I was.' Now the owner of six Bibles — one in Maltese, a language very hard to read, one in Italian and four in different English versions — Mr. Guilaumier says that his recreation is dancing and sailing.

Mr. D.P. De Flossa is an elderly, friendly man, a village of Jannet Park, 30 miles from Johannesburg. Of Huguenot stock, "they arrived in this country in 1688 and engaged in political and religious journalism, and reads the Bible systematically with commentaries." A father of three, Mr. De Flossa is both accountancy and sign painting through correspondence courses and does sign paintings for the firm which employs him as an accountant.

While "demonstrations" go all out to win this contest, Mr. De Flossa philosophically believes that quizes are very much a matter of luck. But the contest is an end in itself, says he, adding that each country ought to make it an annual affair to "make an interest in the Bible."

Mr. Viljam Aittala is a quotspeak pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Finland who is an keenly interested in the development of modern-day Israel as in Biblical sites. The father of two sons aged seven and three and half, he has his favourite Bible books are the Prophets. He reads extensively in history and theology. Mr. Aittala sometimes takes turns translating from English into Swedish for Mr. Kare Teard, a spare, erect 64-year-old gardener from Sweden who is reading the Bible daily for the past 40 years and has taught his seven children to read in regularity. A devoted Protestant, Mr. Teard worked as a furniture maker before an illness made this too difficult.

Miss Sarah Robinowitz is a 35-year-old resident of Mexico City who believes in the New Testament. She says this faith began 16 years ago after her family was killed in Russia during the war. At about the time she heard a Protestant missionary preach over the radio. She sought him out and began to read the Bible earnestly.

Miss C.J.W. Nicolson, age 42, teaches the three R's at the lower grades of a Protestant Parish school at the Hague. She lives with her mother and two children and the whole family reads the Bible every evening. The Netherlands contest included questions on Israel, among which Miss Nicolson had to answer: "What is the emblem of Israel?" and "What is the Gemara?" Her preference in the Bible is Psalms.

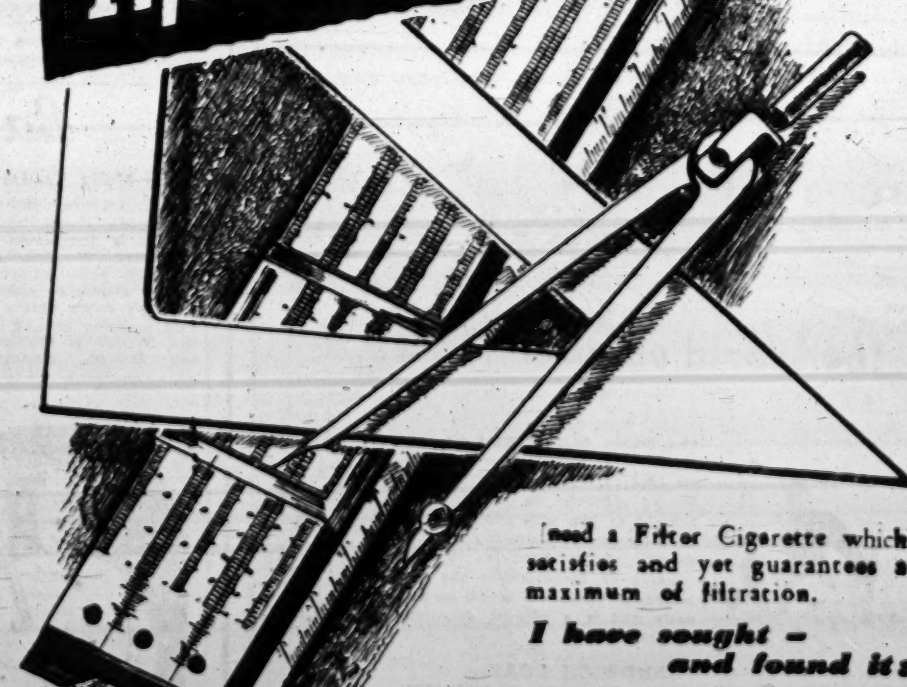
is a cheerful smile and his favourite book is Habakkuk, "which reflects an idea which has much significance for me — that God is his strength."

Miss Laura Cerutti, 30, who came to Israel with her mother, is a petite, dark-eyed Genoese, who drives a delivery wagon for her father's wholesale grocery business. In a thrifty, melodious voice, Miss Cerutti says she's been reading the Bible since childhood but "studied five or six hours a day to prepare for the contest." Aside from her job and her Bible, Miss Cerutti is a loyal fan of a local football team and watches its matches every Saturday. Miss Dumont says her mother subscribes to a French Zionist paper called La Terre Retrouvée. As for her favourite Bible book "it's Daniel. He

Miss Simone Dumont, 42, comes from an old French Protestant family which still has among its heirlooms a Legion of Honour presented to a Dumont by Napoleon. She is the head of the Rose-France publishing house, which produces books for children and religious works, and was for four years director of a mission school in French West Africa. She entered the contest after reading an article in a Protestant journal urging Protestants to join in the competition and was one of five women "three Catholics, two Protestants, none of us married," who ended up as finalists. Miss Dumont says her mother subscribes to a French Zionist paper called La Terre Retrouvée. As for her favourite Bible book "it's Daniel. He

is a sympathetic personality." Also representing France is Dr. Prosper Aoulay, 69, who won the national television contest while Miss Dumont won the radio contest. A wartime captain in the Medical Corps who served in the field since the age of seven and is a devoted amateur philologist, Dr. Aoulay is especially interested in Arabic names which contain the root of ancient Biblical names. Mrs. Irene Santos, 39, of Brazil, is a Seventh Day Adventist, who says she studies the Old and New Testaments with equal vigour and has written on education problems. She teaches a Sunday School Bible class, is studying jiu-jitsu and is now planning to embark on a journalistic career.

The Engineer says...



need a Filter Cigarette which satisfies and yet guarantees a maximum of filtration.

I have sought — and found it!

DUBEK

with the pure natural
DICO FILTER

PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES AUGUST 17—AUGUST 22

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. 1700	0700	EL AL	Rome, Cologne
Aug. 17 1800	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
1010	1010	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
1700	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
1840	1840	EL AL	Rome, Paris
MON. 0700	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
Aug. 18 0900	0900	EL AL	Vienne, Paris, Amsterdam
0945	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
0950	0950	B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Rome, London
1000	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
1100	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
1130	1130	EL AL	Istanbul
TUES. 0130	0130	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
Aug. 19 0700	0700	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
0900	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
0940	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
1245	1245	N.E.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
1700	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
WED. 0900	0900	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, London
Aug. 20 1100	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
1200	1200	EL AL	Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam
2345	2345	AIR FRANCE	Tokyo
THURS. 0130	0130	EL AL	Rome
Aug. 21 0700	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
0900	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
0945	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
0950	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Vienne, Athens, Brussels
1000	1000	SABENA	Rome
1040	1040	ALITALIA	Rome
1245	1245	N.E.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
1700	1700	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
2300	2300	EL AL	London, New York

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
Sun. August 17 0800	0800	Marcellis	Marcellis
Tue. August 18 0800	0800	Marcellis	Marcellis
Fri. August 19 0800	0800	Marcellis	Marcellis
Sat. August 20 0800	0800	Marcellis	Marcellis

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 33 Baber Abad Ha'am, Tel. 4364/4 & 6074/5
Jerusalem: 3 Baber Shalom Ha'am, Tel. 4312/7
Haifa: 33 Baber Ha'am, Tel. 4361/2
Be'er Sheva: 33 Baber Ha'am, Tel. 394
Ramat Gan: 33 Baber Ha'am, Tel. 71260
Lydda Airport: Tel. 386

Safad's Keeper of Arms Grand Old Lady Honoured

By Yehyahu Ashni

FOR 15 years elderly Mrs. Ita Moise of Safad found it difficult to sleep well at night: the Safad central arms magazine was in the two basements of her house in the town's Jewish quarter.

After the riots of 1929, in which Arab mobs slaughtered 30 Jews, the Safad community decided to set up a defence organization and to arm it. The rifles and hand grenades that were brought into the quarter, thus were taken to the Safad central arms magazine which was in the two basements of her house in the town's Jewish quarter.

Mrs. Moise's work for the Safad community was not confined to keeping the arms secret. With her late husband Haim, she had to guard the cache. The fighters who had concealed the weapons in the basement floor and walls returned periodically at night to clean the guns and oil them. A string bed from the Moises' bedroom into the basement, and whenever she heard a suspicious noise around the house she would signal the Safad men by pulling the string, and they would steal out of the basement by a secret exit to reconnoiter the grounds. Thus she saved hundreds of nights, never daring to fall asleep, awake to the slightest rustle. The British often conducted searches in the surrounding houses, and many a time her heart leapt as she wondered whether they would find the cache.

When came the war and the liberation, and a couple of weeks ago, in an impressive ceremony at the amphitheatre of Safad's last British High Commissioner, Mrs. Moise was officially awarded to Mrs. Moise, now 80 years old.

Walking down the alleys of the Jewish quarter, I found the devoted old lady, a black kerchief tightly knotted over her brow, in her one-room house with a tiny kitchen. There were cupboards in the scullery, a neat room. The tallest served as a partition between the living and the sleeping part. An apple of itched the old lady, a blue border, in typical Safad fashion, ran around the floor. Under a cloth on the table lay a "Korban Minna" prayerbook, a plain pair of spectacles was stuck between the pages. The handles were wrapped in red and black. She pulled out a coloured woolen tapestry representing the Wall of Jerusalem.

You can sleep longer if...

you serve your family ELITE'S INSTANT COFFEE for breakfast. It only takes half a minute to prepare. It is so good because it consists of 100% pure coffee — and you save money: There are 30 cups to a tin.

behind a cupboard. She wore it 60 years ago, before her wedding. Then she sat down on a low upholstered iron box. She finds it hard to sit in a chair.

Not a Heroine
She relived the riots of 1929 and the years of the Arab mobs. No, she was not a heroine, she only did what she was supposed to do. She was doing it for Jews, after all. Her father of blessed memory had also always helped every Jew in need. And suddenly she remembered a story that made her chuckle with laughter. The Arabs had informed the British that arms were being brought into the Jewish quarter at night. On the evening the search was to take place her son Abraham brought home a big box of wine bottles and asked her to bake some cakes. What was the occasion for all the merrymaking? she wanted to know. "I'm getting married," he answered, but when she asked who the bride was the reply was "Don't ask Mother." She understood and asked no more. In the evening the nurses from the hospital came all dressed up, and began to dance with

the boys. When the British walked in they were treated with wine and delicacies and the search of the house of the wedding party was very perfunctory indeed.

There was another story she told — how the boy in charge of the cache, Yona Halberstadt, scared the wits out of her one night by jumping down from the garden wall in the shadows to bring her regards from her son from Afula.

Never Again Basements
For a moment she was sure they had come to search for the cache, but he had simply taken a shortcut. How she trembled, she recalls. But she hadn't been angry. She blessed him that God should watch over his footsteps.

"My letter-bearer says 'd' ma' hofen liden' (You must help Jews to your last drop of energy). The day we begin to walk out, adding 'May God grant that we will never again need basements in which to hide arms.'"

Happy is the people who has grandmothers like Mrs. Moise, the Safad's chief cache-keeper in Safad.

Domestic Letter Box

Children's Choirs

AFTER listening to the "La Maitrise" children's choir I am more than ever aware of the deplorable state of our own singing, the exuberance of which is rarely a pleasure to the listener. Instruction in our schools seems to consist only of teaching songs, without any attempt at voice production. The soprano voice natural to children appears to be practically non-existent. It is common knowledge that the human voice, an extremely sensitive instrument, can be easily spoiled at an early age, causing many a potentially fine singer to be lost completely.

Under present conditions our national opera cannot hope to rely on home-grown talent, and the outlook for singing instruction in Israeli schools, thereby helping to establish singing in its rightful place as an art. Yours etc. D. JOELS
Kfar Mochel, July 16.

Ministry of Education Replies

We cannot agree with your correspondent's contention that musical instruction in the schools ignores the development of children's voices, which do not aim at constant improvement, but one must consider the different traditions of singing among our different ethnic groups, which have yet to be harmonized.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has set aside two hours a week for the development of choral singing in every school. Each year, between Purim and Pesach, choir festivals take place all over the country, at which the achievements of the choirs are evident. This year more than 400 choirs comprising 20,000 pupils, participated, and more than 100 won the appreciation and praise of a special jury.

The crown of these assemblies was a concert in which a number of the best choirs participated, which took place at the 10th Anniversary Exhibition on June 15 and drew favourable reviews from many critics (including The Jerusalem Post).

With all due appreciation for the achievements of the French choir, one cannot draw conclusions from any comparison, because this choir is on a professional basis and its members are selected from among millions of youngsters and receive daily instruction within the framework of a school of music attached to the French Broadcasting Service.

If similar conditions were created here, we too could establish a number of choirs of comparable quality.

URI OREN
Press Officer
Jerusalem, August 8.

Report Cards and School Fees

IN reply to the letters you have sent us from parents complaining that their children were refused their report cards at the end of the last school year unless they settled their fees, the Ministry of Education and Culture points out that teachers and headmasters have been strictly forbidden to withhold these certificates because parents have delayed payment of the "School Services Fee," "Special Services Fee," etc.

The duties and rights of the pupil towards the school are in no way to depend on the fulfillment of the parents' obligation towards the institution.

The Director-General's circular expressly forbids the relevant education authorities to exploit the pupil as a means of putting pressure on his parents and wherever such a case has come to the knowledge of the Ministry of Education, the District Supervisor has taken the matter up with the headmaster of the institution and taken the proper steps.

URI OREN
Press Officer
Ministry of Education and Culture
Jerusalem, August 8.



Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviews honour guard at the Hotel Matignon, Paris, when she arrived for a meeting with General de Gaulle. Express Photo

Free Holidays for Mother

By Jerry Klein

LADIES, how would you like a holiday from all headaches — no cooking, cleaning or keeping watch on the kids, and a two-week cost-free vacation to boot?

Impossible! Not so in Scandinavia. Every summer thousands of Norwegian and Swedish women leave their husbands and children to receive free vacations, through the courtesy of their Governments and national relief organizations.

That's not all, though. While the housewives are away, all domestic chores are taken care of by vacation-time maids. The family, if it can afford it, makes a small payment for this service; if it can't, the vacation is completely gratis.

The "summer replacement" housekeepers must be of good character and must have at least two years' experience as a homemaker. If she is assigned to a rural family, she must have training in milking cows and attending farm animals. Proficiency in cooking, cleaning, sewing and caring for children are other prerequisites.

Norway and Sweden have been giving these paid holidays to the lady of the house for a decade. Transportation — and even a clothing allowance — are included. Some 30,000 housewives have received these vacations to date. This summer, 3,000 Scandinavian women will benefit from the program.

The Norwegian Social Affairs Ministry says that its Housewife Relief Service is intended to be a regular part of the nation's health and child welfare programmes. "Housewives," it explains, "are the most important professional group in the country, producing more wealth than the farm and forestry industries combined."

Yet vacation time for the housewife often proves the

most trying two weeks of the year, the Ministry explains. A holiday in which she has to cater to her husband and children, it adds, "very often means anything but a vacation."

That's why, for two weeks every summer, the Swedish and Norwegian Governments help thousands of women get away from it all. (N.A.N.A.)

Slim Down—Look Younger

YOU have certainly set out on reducing diets quite seriously, only to come across some delicacy that leads you astray. After having saved your conscience by promises, you will spend a quiet spell until something jogs you into starting again. So if you really mean to do it — see your doctor first just to make sure that all is well with you and that you should really take off those few extra kilos.

In general weight control is simple arithmetic. If your daily food intake supplies you with fewer calories, reducing weight will be the result. The average woman needs some 2,000-2,500 calories a day. So if you control the calories and take in 1,000 less than that, the result will be the loss of nearly a kilo a week.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, skimmed milk, lean meat and white cottage cheese all have a wealth of vitamins, minerals and good proteins at a very low caloric value. At first it certainly is not easy, and you will find that you will definitely persist, but with some willpower and discipline you can win the fight. You need not be defeated by your appetite.

If you add some sports activities, say mild gymnastics and perhaps swimming, you will not only help your reducing diet but also see to it that your body stays trim and firm.

Less Disruptive-Borhardt

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AM surprised one day to get a telephone call from some person entirely unknown to me, who greets me cordially by name and tells me that, his cousin Motke is disappointed at not hearing from me. After a prolonged struggle I remember his cousin then with I hadn't. However, I send my apologies and regretfully decline my inquirer's offer to bring his family over for the weekend to discuss cousin Motke's problems more fully.

MOTKE introduced himself to me at a Zionist meeting in Manchester in the winter and asked me if it was true that I lived in Israel. When I admitted it, he said that he had never been a Zionist himself having had no time for that sort of thing, but that his mother regularly attended meetings and that he himself had a J.N.F. box standing on his shop counter. Having thus established his bona fide, he told me that he is thinking of emigrating to Israel as business was not so good and he couldn't even afford to employ an assistant.

HE asked me how one induces the Jewish Agency to pay one's fares, there will be himself, wife, two small daughters, and possibly his mother-in-law. He had a little money and would have more but he wanted to leave it in England in case of emergency. He had heard that he would be provided with somewhere to live on arrival and questioned me closely on the size of the accommodation, number of rooms and facilities. When I had described a working as well as I could he said well of course that would never do for him. He didn't want luxury I should understand, but he was not going to go native. He supposed, however, that the Agency would put him up in a decent hotel till he was properly settled.

WHEN he got on to working, I asked diffidently if he had any qualification which might be useful, but he said he was not worried about getting a job. After all he had been brought up in an industrial area, in a highly civilized country and it stood to reason that he could teach us a number of things we needed to know. He said he always had a sweet shop, he assured me, he had only acquired that with his marriage but he had been a "shmearer" in a raincoat factory at one time, and before that he had worked in the diplomatic service — if the pay was adequate and the work interesting. Naturally he would expect to be provided with a car as he had heard transport was difficult.

WE parted on good terms and I promised to let him know of the first thing I heard of which would suit him. Up till now nothing good enough has materialized but I am keeping him in mind.

New Anti-Biotic Discovered

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

ABOUT a month ago, a special conference was called in New York to herald the coming of a new antibiotic, Kanamycin. This latest addition to the family of penicillin, streptomycin, chloromycetin and aureomycin is derived from a fungus of the same family that gave streptomycin, and was discovered by some Japanese workers less than a year ago. Each year, many thousands of microscopic fungi from the soil and from the air, together with countless bacteria and other plant extracts, are examined in the hope of finding something new. This work goes on all over the world in universities, research laboratories and pharmaceutical firms in the race to gain a new weapon before the bugs become resistant to the old ones.

The initial procedure is fairly straightforward. The fungus or bacterium is grown in a special kind of broth and after being filtered off, the liquid is tested against a score or so of standard disease-causing organisms. Most of them fall here but a few hundred ones succeed in preventing the growth of some of these germs. That is, they show



promise. The next step is to test them more accurately against an even wider spectrum of bacteria including the germs of tuberculosis and staphylococci which have become resistant to other antibiotics. Even those which still look hopeful at this stage may be of any use for they may prove toxic to animals as well. So the broth with the new antibiotic is purified and injected into mice, both healthy ones to see if it has any bad effect and infected ones to see if it cures them of the disease. Only if it passes all these tests is the new drug a "probable" and worth trying in greater detail on larger animals.

Kanamycin passed all these tests. On the culture plates it killed many germs including those of tuberculosis and although some pneumonias caused by germs resistant to this was not thought to be important. Quite large



ANTH AGAIN! In the early days of this column considerable attention was given to the problem of ants in the house, particularly in the summer, and how to overcome them. We would like to adhere to a few suggestions which we have found to be successful in preventing the growth of some of these germs. That is, they show

(1) USE PAPER: Never work directly on the working area in your kitchen — whether it is marble, formica, wood or anything else — a tiny fraction of food left in a crack or one drop of sweat liquid left unnoticed can be the cause of attracting a family of ants to the spot. When your work is finished, carefully wrap up all waste matter in the paper for disposal.

(2) MAKE A BIB: If you make your cake or ice cream mixture by hand you will find that the very often the area around the bowl gets splashed with tiny droplets of the mixture as well as the tiles and also the sheet of paper across the front of you like a bib. Dispose of the paper afterwards with the rest. This prevents ants from getting onto your apron when you hang it up, and you will not have to wash down the tiles every time you make cake or ice cream.

(3) WASH CLOTHS AND TEACLOTHS: When you have washed over the top of your work area with warm, soapy water, be sure to wash the cloth itself and hang it to dry outside the house. If it is just squeezed out without washing and left hanging over the side of the sink or over your taps, you can be sure that ants will soon be crawling over it. This also applies to tea cloths, which should be washed and dried in the same way.

(4) THAT GARBAGE-BIN AGAIN! Now for your garbage disposal bin. To lift this up and dump it outside is a most unpleasant experience. Here again, old newspapers come in handy. Always see that your bin is well-lined (particularly at the bottom) by using a double

does were given to normal laboratory animals and they remained well, the concentration of drug in the blood rising very quickly after it was injected. Unfortunately, Kanamycin is excreted rapidly in the urine so a new dose will have to be given every six to eight hours. The main advantage seems to be that the ubiquitous staphylococcus, even when resistant to the other usual antibiotics, can still be stopped by Kanamycin.

The next step was to go on to patients and the first trials were made in severe infections with pus, this kind of staphylococcus. The results were very good and diseases like anthrax and tuberculosis were cured or markedly improved by the new drug. Some tubercle bacilli were already resistant to streptomycin, the usual standby, but fell before this latest member of the family of antibiotics. Some diseases, as was to be expected, were not touched by the drug, but luckily, other antibiotics are still effective in cases such as pneumonia and brucellosis. A few patients received Kanamycin by mouth before necessary abdominal operations. Little of the drug got out into the blood but intestinal germs were killed and this is a promise of effect in certain dysenteric conditions.

Thus after months of work, a new antibiotic has been discovered and tested and its uses defined for the doctor who will have to treat the patient. The new antibiotic seems already on the horizon: it is possible, in the laboratory, to induce resistance in staphylococci. It remains to be seen how Kanamycin will be of clinical use before the spectre of resistance causes it to be abandoned in favour of the next antibiotic now going through its first tests.

It Really Isn't Necessary

to spend hours in the kitchen on a hot summer day. The clever housewife cuts her working time in the kitchen and just keeps the slip of her hand parades Osem Fruit Soup or Osem Fruit Cocktail. Working time: 3 minutes! Empty the contents of the packet into water, let it boil up for 3 minutes and then put into ice box (it needn't be a refrigerator — that's all you have to do. And the result — a refreshing drink full of fruit, or a delicate dessert.



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The World on your Plate

The Fourth Earl of Sandwich was an inveterate gambler, unable to part from his card game even at mealtimes. When hunger plagued him, he ordered his food brought to him with relishes on bread. Thus the sandwich was created and thus named. Telma Sandwich Spread on crackers or bread makes the best of snacks. A whole loaf makes up glamorously and is a piquant substitute for cake at a party.

SANDWICH LOAF
INSPIRED BY A RECIPE FROM ENGLAND

Make any three fillings with TELMA Sandwich Spread as a base, that blend beautifully and are of contrasting colors, such as:
Green: TELMA Sandwich Spread mixed with parsley, olives, peanuts, cut fine.
Yellow: TELMA Sandwich Spread mixed with TELMA Mustard and grated yellow cheese.
Red: TELMA Sandwich Spread mixed with chopped red pepper or tomato.

Cut all crusts from a sandwich loaf and slice in three horizontally. Spread BLUE BAND Margarine on all slices. Fill loaf with coloured spreads and fit together. Coat top and sides with cottage cheese mixed with sour cream. Garnish with radish roses and parsley.

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Barbecue Meals Are Great Fun

By Molly Bar-David

THE Sharon Hotel and Dolphin House will treat you to a prosperous man's barbecue: at the Naveon Club the price suits an ordinary citizen's pocket, but he can't come unless he's a club member or a friend of one. Which is too bad, too bad indeed, because the whole chickens, the steaks, the hamburgers, the chops and chips that were grilled there the other night in the moonlight were something every gastronomic should experience.

My husband and the children and even I, in less than an hour, built a campfire-broiler, covered with a foot scraper for a grill, and with a big black pot swinging over an iron tree: the cost was less than £1.50 and the fun was more than worth a million. Tonight the children have dipped fresh corn in salt water and are roasting it, while the husks on, over the grill of glowing charcoal. After 15 minutes of thus steaming, they will strip the ears and bring them to our outdoor table, dip the corn in margarine and go as it like wild wolves. They've also opened a can of sauerkraut and mixed it with frankfurters, and onions, and the concoction is now bubbling on a corner of the grill. Coffee cooking in the black pot, permeates the air with a delicious aroma: it will be stronger than the most excellent espresso, and sweeter than the most Turkish ever. If you live in a tenement house in Tel Aviv, why not gather the neighborhood kids and their parents, for this treat on a nearby empty plot every Saturday night? It's fun, and the food is delicious. If you are too big gang, some of the things can be prepared in the house, and the barbecue can cook the things that are more easy barbecue dishes.

Barbecue Meat Loaf
A can of tomatoes, meat loaf is all you need. Cut into thick slices and barbecue on the grill, heating occasional

ally with a Little Boy Sauce mixed with water. (Soy sauce is now made in Israel). Or you can grill it plain and serve it with buns and barbecue sauce made by cooking together:

Barbecue Sauce
2 tbsp. vinegar, 4 cup water, 1 tsp. sugar, 2 tsp. prepared mustard, pinch of pepper, 1/4 tsp. salt, dash of hot red pepper, 1 slice lemon, 1 sliced onion, 1/2 cup margarine, 2 tbsp. ketchup, 1 cube chicken soup (optional). Mix all together and cook for 20 minutes. Makes about one cup of sauce.

Barbecue Chops
Pound chops to make them tender. Brush with oil. Put on grill over hot coals. Grill on both sides and salt-only before eating. Or bake during cooking (after each turning) with a little of the above Barbecue sauce.

Barbecue Hamburgers
If you are going to stretch the minced meat by the addition of bread, be sure to add an egg; however, for barbecuing hamburgers on a grill it is best not to do too much stretching (I would use a skillet over the campfire, with frying onions, as I fry the hamburgers, if it is necessary to stretch the amount of meat) since they may crumble. Brush hamburgers with oil and grill over hot coals. Serve with barbecue sauce.

Mixed Grill
Grilled tomatoes or scored cooked potato halves, or banana halves, go beautifully with meat grills (chicken livers, or chops, hamburgers or frankfurters, or steaks, or chicken). Brush everything with melted margarine or oil and begin grilling with the foot that takes longest to cook, so that you finish everything at the same time. It's easy. Don't worry about

features: everything tastes good at a barbecue!

Fish at a Barbecue
I like frying fish in a skillet — along with onions — over the coals, because of the aroma. However, buttered fish broils beautifully on a grill, and it is also excellent if you bake the fish wrapped in aluminium foil with margarine, lemon juice, and seasoning. When at children in Canada, we went camping, we used to wrap the fish in brown paper and roll it in mud, and then bake it on the coals. The skin came off with the paper. Fish is also delicious grilled with barbecue sauce (but leave out the chicken soup cube in that case). Here's a wonderful Fish Barbecue Sauce:

Fish Barbecue Sauce
1 clove garlic, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 cup oil, 1/4 cup lemon juice, 2 tbsp. grated onion, 1/2 tsp. black pepper, 1/2 tsp. dried thyme or other favourite herb (parsley or dill are fine). Stir all together and let it stand in the refrigerator for at least 24 hours to blend properly.

Tomorrow, my children now inform me, they plan to have a Cheese Barbecue Supper. They are going to slice bread and put a thick piece of cheese coated with mustard on it, and toast this over the coals: the cheese will melt, the bottom of the bread will toast, and it will have a superb smoky flavour. In my camping days we used to buy long French bread and slice it diagonally (almost to the bottom) and then spread the openings with a mixture of margarine, grated cheese and chopped garlic, and then toast the whole loaf on the campfire grill. The bread crunched, the cheese oozed, the air was charged...

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Easterners Cling to Their Spices

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YEMENITE housewives in Israel are much more prone to abandon their traditional ways of preparing food and their traditional foods, for European ones than are Israeli housewives; but both Yemenite and Israeli housewives who switch to European foods agree that their traditional way of preparing food is much superior in taste.

These are some of the conclusions reached by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research which has just finished a survey among 112 Yemenite housewives and 59 Israeli ones. The survey was conducted by Mr. Moshe Sandberg and Dr. Uriel Foa, of the Institute, at the request of Professor Walter Strauss of the Department of Preventive Medicine of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

The study, far from advocating the wholesale adoption of European eating habits, poses two pertinent questions:

What assurance have we that the European food habits are better suited to Israel's subtropical climate?

Why should an Israeli, who was raised on native food, be persuaded to switch to food, when it is easier and cheaper to raise these native foods?

Should further investigation prove that Oriental foods are better, the study suggests that their "prestige" value should be raised.

The authorities should provide a plentiful supply, especially spices, for those who prefer these foods.

Should western foods prove better, the study suggests that the changes be initiated in the schools among the children and be much slower than at present, to prevent psychological upsets.

The original study divided the Yemenite housewives in-



to veterans and newcomers. Further sub-divisions were made for those who had much or little contact with the Ashkenazi communities, and those who married outside their own group. The Yemenite housewives came from Jerusalem and from two Yemenite villages, Ora and Eshtaoi. The Israeli housewives were divided into newcomers with little chance for contact with outsiders (those living in Hiriya near Tel Aviv); newcomers with plenty of chance for contact; and old-timers with plenty of chance for contact.

The purpose of the study was to find out what these categories ate; whether they were changing their food habits; if so, what brought about the change; whether the change was made willingly; and if not, what the psychological price was.

School Influence

The survey found that the longer Oriental newcomers are in the country, the more they are inclined to switch to western foods. The changes are often influenced by their children in school, who want to be like immigrants from the West. All other things being equal, families with children picked up western foods (and habits) much faster than those without children.

Long Yemenite women working in Ashkenazi households were not influenced by this to change their dietary habits. However, although the children may be the initial influence, the mother only adopts the new eating habits if she sees them being practised by other communities.

Almond Milk Shake
Deliciously Refreshing
...and especially nutritive and healthy for children. It can be prepared in seconds. Just fill a tall glass with ice cold milk, a little sugar if you like it sweet, and add a tablespoonful of home-made Almond Ice Cream—made of course with Vita's new Almond Ice Mix.

Village Girls Need Special Training Courses

WE hear all along that our villages have to live on imported skills. Lacking trained professional and trade forces of their own, immigrants are dependent on nurses, teachers, dietitians and instructors from outside who do not live in the village and are not really a part of the community.

At the same time, this reliance on outside services lowers their standard of performance, for not enough suitable people are attracted to work in outlying and lonely settlements.

Meantime, a new generation of young girls has grown up in the village who have gone through elementary schooling, feel at home in the Israeli way of life, and badly need an occupation that will give them satisfaction, enable them to see the village as their permanent home and at the same time yield badly needed side income to their families.

The three problems together can be solved by training village girls for a whole range of jobs inside their settlements, ranging from kindergarten assistants and kitchen workers, nurses' aides and school and farmhand employees to certified nurses, trained teachers, social workers and other essential village occupations.

Agriculture of course, remains the most vital field, and training in farm occupations is perhaps the most effective way of filling an important national need and at the same time giving young girls a feeling of belonging in the village.

A comprehensive training programme is required to bring the thousands of eligible girls now growing up into contact with these occupations, providing, of course, the campaign is efficiently planned so as to keep trained cadres in keeping with needs. In any case, the motto must be — the services required in the villages should be staffed by the girls that were trained in them.

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PARIS LETTER
Fashions and Economics
By William Millinship

PARIS. — THIS back-to-Napoleon line of the new French Constitution has just been followed by a back-to-Josephine movement in Paris fashion.

But whereas the Constitution has been tailor-made for General de Gaulle, the (Napoleonic) Empire-style dresses appear to have been designed to mould or twist the female body into a new range of alphabetical, agricultural and historical shapes. Among the "looks" fashionable women will obediently adopt this winter are: the stringbean, mushroom, X, scissors, umbrella, sugar-loaf, Directoire and Empire, but all, or almost all, will be wearing their waists, not around their waists, of course, but under the bosom.

Josephine, it seems, chose this arrangement because she was taller than Napoleon and was obliged to wear low-heeled shoes. This meant her skirts had to be shorter, but to keep the appearance of length, she moved the waist up at the same time as her hem.

Nowadays, practical needs such as this seem, to the ignorant male onlooker, completely divorced from fashion. M. Jacques Heim, one of the dictators of haute couture, revealed the power complex of the top dress designers when he spoke to British and American journalists here recently. He said: "The couturier

doesn't just make dresses. He modifies the very image of woman every season, even as far as the woman's body — this plastic body which is constantly remodelled. I do not know those who write: 'Oh, such a woman, ideal day.'"

Mr. Heim also drew attention to the economic forces involved in raising or lowering the hemline. "Fashion," he said, "is a spirit which incites us to desire something different, and which stimulates our taste for change." It also stimulates trade and gives work to diamond miners of South Africa, pearl divers of the Indian Ocean, trappers of Alaska as well as to Australian wool farmers, Egyptian cotton farmers and European textile workers, shop assistants and seamstresses. Mr. Heim revealed that last year France's fashion industry exported 71,000,000 francs' worth of goods, 7,000,000 more than the motor-car industry and more than three times as much as the French aircraft manufacturers.

These are solid arguments even for men who are on the paying end, but it is not rather hard that chemists and trapeze artists get the sack just when the poor males had found there was something to be said for them. But at least one change this season gives some satisfaction — the "Guillotine collar" is out. I didn't know, until it disappeared, that it existed, but it is fitting that under the Empire this revolutionary instrument should disappear.

Free Form is Paris Forecast for the Future
By Alison Settle

THESE is a merciful slowing up in the Paris couture shows in their second week, when the initial excitement of identifying the line of the future dies down.

At first all is haste as we pad or dash from leading house to concerning designer. In the second week, the background is filled in with visits to the makers of fabrics, hats, accessories, even of the handbags which could be so strangely excluded, as if women all walked with gloves, unemployed hands. This is curious, for the handbag perpetuates the balance of the figure.

In the second week comes the business of photographing the clothes, gambling both on the weather (for day clothes) and on the all-important buyers, although photographers are not to be seen in the showrooms. The clothes to be photographed are fewer passers-by, all of whom they believe to be dress spies, there to identify and memorize the models.

To take a dress for open-air photography from the house of Dior is quite an experience. The girl and what she wears are allowed only when covered in a white sheet, from which emerge solely her exotic hair-do and the mandoline-shaped shoes of the season.

The accessory house of Francis Winter contributes most of the costume jewelry, hats and buttons used by the couturiers. His showrooms are away in the rue du Temple, a district where to be seen is a superb antique woodwork doorway in a building which, in the usual Parisian way, are allowed to decay into ruin for lack of paint and maintenance.

Much of this season's jewelry is made in pyramidal form, the cut stones built up high, in relief. Other jewels are cut in the shape of a comet shape, the stones quivering in movement, for the Dior Renaissance evening clothes, sweeping down in cut veils or Florentine brocades in colours of deep red, olive green, mint brown, Mr. Winter has created clustering necklaces in stained-glass window effects of topaz and olive, bronze and ruby. Variants of this, the colour theme of the year, have also been made for Cartier, who features chateaux-like jewel rails.

The whole story of the MATERNITY DRESSES MORNING GOWNS which please HIM and HER, a practical gift. 20% REDUCTION during the seasonal sale. M.K. 18 Rehov Nardau, HAIFA.

WAGGONERS PROCKS or NO BODYS

Dress history constantly repeats a theme, though never quite the same lines. In this cartoon (found by Alison Settle in a London antiquarian bookshop) the men of 1795 deride the women of their day for having discarded the hooped skirts, close-corseted bodies and traditional elegances of dress for the revolutionary long line without corseting or waist indentations—reflected in the slender dress lines, raised waists and certain ballooning sleeves of 1958.

Free Form is Paris Forecast for the Future

The 1958-59 Look
Her waistline and skirtline are high; her shoulderline slopes; her neckline is loaded with beads. Her sleeves may balloon, to give due balance to high waist and narrow hem, or may be tubular. Her hair may not be her own: it is more chic to wear a wig for later day. Finally she is wearing a short evening dress: it is only after dark that free form is exchanged for a tightened waistline.

Paris clothes can be summed up in the words "free form," in contrast to the constricted make that ruled until Balenciaga introduced his little free-form suits, four or five years back. Today he shows much the same easy little jacket; bulky, rough-surfaced topcoats reversible to a smooth side; much the same deal the house-bodices, chaining only but deep, as we saw at Dior.

It is his custom to infiltrate into his collection some three or four models which forecast the future. And there, to be seen among his very high skirts and high waists, he puts just a trio of models with a dropped hip line. The swing of the pendulum is inevitable and his forecasts take some three seasons to materialize, and here we view the future before we have as yet had time to enjoy the present.

Guy Laroche opened his house by making very young, gay clothes, then introduced maturer models last season. Now he has gone back to his first, better idea. His are high-bellied, high-banded coats with silver yokes that may be fringed or ruffled. Jackets show cords slotted in to indicate a higher line without constricting. Day dresses, often made of British mohair and nylon, buckle under-bosom. For evening his Empire dresses fall straight or drape from the party has in to harem hemlines puffed just under the knee-caps.

Variety at Patou
Patou's collection this season is a little heavy. The new designer, Roland Kari, is at odds with others on this, a fact that may not be all to the bad as buyers are looking for variety, away from the general unanimity of the majority of couturiers. (The Dior dropped skirt hem is, after all, neither here nor there: a skirt can so easily be shortened.)

Mme. Claus de Hirsch, whose collection will shortly go to Harrods, uses many lovely Sekera fabrics, including outstanding, velvet, raised jacquard weaves of wool brocade. She makes neoclassical tweeds into all-day coat-dresses accompanied by vast matching stoles which, in today's mood of liking for bolero-like yokes, often replace jackets and shows these with suits also. For evening she employs lovely nylon fabrics, James too, made into slender Mme. de Stael dresses.

Lola Prusac uses wonderful handwoven fabrics for day, and delicate fabrics richly glitter-woven and then embroidered for evening: in a season of straight falling skirts, border embroidery comes back into its own. Equally she shows gowns with handknitted or crocheted cloths: a shorter length crocheted coat is in a favourite colour scheme of four reds, ruby, currant, raisin and near-violet.

Now that throats are circled with masses of beads, strings piled up one over the other, here are real treasures of colour blending.

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Clubhouse at Brussels
By a Special Correspondent

A NEW meeting-place for Israelis and Belgians has been opened in Brussels — an exquisitely furnished clubhouse set up on the initiative of Mr. Meir Vardi, First Councillor at the Israel Embassy in Brussels, and attended to a focus of Israeli culture, atmosphere and cordiality. An ambitious programme of cultural activities has been worked out even ahead of the official inauguration next October: musical and literary soirées, lectures, film shows and exhibitions, the first of which, by Dan Reisinger, a pupil of Ardon, is already on show. The young Israeli artist, who won first prize at the international poster competition for the Science Palace at the World's Fair and collaborated in the execution of the Israel pavilion displays, a colourful painting and a drawing of a man in a hat, several have been sold, including one that was acquired by Dr. Schiff, Director of Haifa's Municipal Museum.

Meantime, at the Israel pavilion, which has chalked up its one-millionth visitor nearly as many as the British one — there was a big crowd when the Israel Tourist Corporation invited Brussels journalists to a press conference under the slogan: "Follow the Sun to Israel." Everyone would like to, the sun being very rare in Belgium this summer; and there are trips to Israel to be won. The Tourist Corporation has organised three competitions during the course of the World's Fair, with a total of 966 prizes. The most important are 12 free-trips to Israel, complete with a week's stay, offered by El Al, and 12 contributed by Zim. The results of the first competition are being announced this Friday, and of the other two on September 15 and October 15.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Economic News from Abroad

U.S. Personal Income Up
The U.S. economy is swinging along with a robust stride after an eight-month slowdown. In the first quarter of 1958, Americans saved an aggregate of \$4,300m, or \$700m more than in the last quarter of 1957. The labour unions have de-

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1958

NEGOTIATIONS for the sale of the Government share in number of State enterprises have advanced to the stage where agreement is expected very shortly. The Government has not yet taken a decision on the policy in this vital field and opinions differ widely amongst the coalition partners. It is known, however, that Mr. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, has taken the initiative in proposing the sale of State enterprises to foreign investors as a means of vital to get foreign specialists to shift their assistance to Israel into more productive lines by having them participate directly in the affairs of the growing economy.

Mr. Eshkol believes that the State has done its task since the enterprise is working and paying its way, and that the Government should secure funds for badly needed new undertakings by selling its share in those enterprises that have proved their economic soundness and which the foreign investor can see as a business proposition and not a charity.

The first enterprise in this category is the ILMAM, Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., of which the Government owns about 76 per cent. It is the largest manufacturing business in the country, the most up-to-date, and a most efficient plant. The firm's balance sheet shows a profit for the second consecutive year and it declared a six per cent dividend this year. The Government, it is understood, is preparing to change for State of Israel bonds, then sell them to the Treasury for bonds in State enterprises.

One of the major points in dispute inside the coalition is whether the State should retain a 51 per cent interest in its enterprises in all cases. Mr. Eshkol, Minister of Development, is known to believe that it should. Mr. Eshkol, on the other hand, realises that the few private investors will agree to leave business policy decisions in the hands of a Government whose interests and actions differ from those of the private individual investor.

Mr. Eshkol also realises that in a country like Israel, where the Government plays a predominant role in fixing prices and restricting imports, it can protect its interests and control the enterprise without having to carry the burden of direct management. It is most important for any future investments that the prospective investors should carry the full burden of responsibility in managing their plants and reap all benefits that may accrue from efficient management. When deciding to issue the Government will have to bear in mind the long-range effects of its decision not only on investments in State enterprises but also on the participation of foreign investors in privately-owned Israeli enterprises.

The successful conclusion of the present negotiations may prove a turning point in the attitude of foreign investors to doing business in Israel and a badly needed element in bringing about the "investment climate" we are so anxiously trying to foster.

Too Few in Productive Work

By Our Economic Correspondent

ACCORDING to statistics, the employment position during the first half of the current year is satisfactory and better than in the first half of 1957. The number of people who applied at the employment exchange was down roughly one-fifth during the months from January to June, in comparison to last year. There are, of course, more unemployed people than are listed at the exchange, because a certain category of unemployed manage to get jobs by themselves and another does not even come to the exchange even if they have no work. Still, since the average number of applications at the labour exchange had shown an upward trend during the three years 1955, 1956 and 1957, we may be witnessing a turn for the better.

First reason for the improvement appears to be the decrease in immigration. Last year immigration from Poland was at its height; now the majority of the newcomers have found a place in the economy and a certain percentage has left the country.

At first glance these facts seem to afford cause for satisfaction. But if we look more closely, we find that putting more people to work has brought us no nearer to our goal — improving the balance of payments. Most of the new employment has been in relief work or unproductive jobs. It is true that 6,000 were added to the

clared that the average city worker with a wife and two children must make \$30 a week to support them "modestly and adequately". The average factory worker in June earned \$33.10 — a new record high. Personal income rose 1.4 per cent in the fourth consecutive monthly increase in June, to stand at an annual rate of \$35,800m — only slightly below the all-time peak hit last August. Most of the \$2,000m increase may be reflected in higher salaries and wages. With income holding up during the recession, the consumer appears to be in more of a buying mood today than in the last few months. Price trends remain a crucial factor, with many prospective buyers expecting lower prices. They refuse to believe that inflation and recession can occur at the same time.

German Camera Firms Hit
The American recession and increased Japanese competition are hitting world markets for German camera producers. Franke and Heidecke, of Brunswick, producers of the Rolleiflex, and Holleiflex, of Kassel, have given notice to 450 employees this week, blaming slumping export sales, particularly in the U.S. Ernst Leitz of Wetzlar, manufacturer of Leica, first reported earlier this year. Leitz also pointed to slackening sales in the U.S. German-camera exports during the first quarter of 1958 dropped more than 15 per cent below the level of the same period last year.

Germans Invest in U.A.R.
Nearly \$100,000,000 have just been raised by a German banking consortium for capital investment in the United Arab Republic as part of a German economic aid program. The consortium, designed to safeguard oil concessions for DEA, the German oil company. After geophysical surveys had disclosed the possibility of oil deposits in DEA's 25,000 sq. km. drilling and prospecting concession near Syria's borders with Iraq and Turkey, the German company, in conjunction with the Bonn Government and private German banking interests, defeated the Russians, who had moved previously to exploit the area. The oil agreement, by offering the Syrians, in exchange for oil exploitation rights, a programme including German purchases of 150,000 tons of Syrian wheat this year, the participation of German capital in joint industrial and commercial companies, the general promotion of economic relations between the two countries and intensified German test oil drilling in Syria. The oil agreement itself is secret, but it is known that the Germans have settled for substantially less than the 50-50 split common in the Middle East. The oil agreement, by offering the Syrians, in exchange for oil exploitation rights, a programme including German purchases of 150,000 tons of Syrian wheat this year, the participation of German capital in joint industrial and commercial companies, the general promotion of economic relations between the two countries and intensified German test oil drilling in Syria.

Fin and National Insurance
Last year's Asian flood disaster has been the National Insurance Fund (NIF) reports the Ministry of Finance and National Insurance. Overall social benefits costs at the end of 1957, later increases in pensions and benefits boosting it to an annual \$1,080m, comprising \$100m in war pensions, \$120m family allowances and \$860m in benefits from the two National Insurance Funds. Contributions paid by insured persons and employers to the two funds came in at the rate of \$500m. at the end of 1957.

Industrial Force: but services and offices took more than 3,000 people. If we add to this the fact that building remains an important source of employment, we can well imagine an industrial picture that appears even less satisfactory. Most of the applicants at labour exchanges during the first six months of 1958 were still unskilled workers. The man or woman with a skill and full working capacity will find a job in 1958, as he or she did in previous years, without having recourse to the exchange. That underscores two basic facts: first we still have full employment — some people who do not believe in emergency jobs will talk of unemployment — and second, the policy of training courses for the unskilled is paying off.

The trend in employment shows equally clearly, however, that in the long run we must pay attention to where people are employed. If they can be accustomed to produce, after a certain time they will add their share to the national income and thus earn their living in the real sense of the term; but if they go to swell the host of officials in public and semi-public services or enter branches of the economy which do not ultimately contribute to exports, the fact that they are employed is not in itself a reason that they will help us economically.

Galilee Camps for Cotton Harvesters
The Old City daily "Al-Jihad" on Monday reported that 35 ships had brought 25,000 tons of supplies to Akaba during the month of July and that over 10,000 tons had been exported via that port during the same period.

A French Planner Speaks Out

By MOSHE ATER

M. Etienne Hirsch's headquarters, though spacious and impressive by Israeli standards, are almost austere in comparison with the palatial offices of most French ministries and institutions. They are situated in a medium-sized mansion in a side street, the walls are decorated by maps and diagrams instead of gold stucco and silk, and the visitor is met not by liveried couriers but by plainly clad secretaries.

M. Hirsch is the Commissaire au Plan de France, in charge of national modernization and economic reform, and it is his formidable task to see to it that the lines laid down in the official plans are followed. The Second Plan, for 1954-1957, has just been over-hauled.

The house in the rue Martignac faces a square dominated by a church, and the Royal is flanked by the imposing offices of the War Ministry. Such a setting could easily be regarded as symbolic. However, M. Hirsch has no use for such superstitions. Calmly and humorously, he sticks to essentials and readily answers every question.

How do you manage to impose your plan upon an economy as free as that of France? Hirsch has tremendous difficulties in attaining the official target, even though the majority of our industry is nationalized, controls are extensively applied, and Government-owned companies are left to their own devices.

The question has often been put to me, both by French Senators and by Russian planners, and it cannot be easily answered. As a matter of fact, part of the French economic plan is nationalized too, e.g., the railways and a sector of the mining industry. But, in general, we indeed maintain private property and free initiative, and we consider that the market is directly responsible for an enterprise is best able to find ways and means of achieving the optimum results with the resources that are committed to it. In order to coordinate the various economic activities, we the planning people, resort first and foremost to the simple means of persuasion. We maintain close contact with all industries and sectors of our economy, let their representatives take active part in discussing the basic economic problems and the steps pertaining to their solution, and thus evolve a common approach and willingness to refrain from activities that might interfere with the national objectives. I cannot say that our many committees work in perfect coordination, or that the ministries do not sometimes feel rather strongly about the cutting or postponement of their respective plans, but our representatives, though formally in the minority, have a most influential voice in the discussions. Besides, dissensions can always be brought before the Government which can overrule sectional interests. And once a policy has been decided upon, it is put into practice by the appropriate administrative channels.

Miromit Makes Headway

By AMOS MELAMED

QUARTERED in 1954 as a small sheet metal workshop, Miromit has grown into one of the leading firms in two main branches of the metal industry: in making sun heaters and producing storage equipment.

It was founded as a partnership between a Moslem called Timorim (Miromit spelled backwards) and a Jewish group of South African investors. It was first conceived of as a sheet metal factory with a large variety of products but in the light of practical experience it has become concentrated in two major fields.

The solar water heater which was introduced four years ago involved a most difficult promotional job, but it has now become an accepted item on the local market, and Miromit has already sold more than 4,000 units here. It is now making its first attempt to enter the export market with these heaters, and there is a possibility that it will be able to interest some East African manufacturers to produce them abroad under license.

Noting the quick growth of Israel's industry and the introduction of modern machinery and new machines, Miromit people felt that there was a serious shortage in one particular field — storage. As a result, in 1957, Miromit signed an agreement with the British firm of Blackburn and Company for a production licence for their S. 1000 slotting angle which has become a standard item in many countries. You can use the slotted angle in a great variety of installations: shelving, chicken

houses, factory partition frames, staircases, tool boxes, stands. Its greatest quality is that it comes in standard sizes and can be easily cut and installed by the man in the street without the aid of an expert or any special tooling. Miromit provides not only the equipment but also technical advice on structural problems and efficient storage.

Joint Responsibility

And once a policy decision has been taken, do all ministries cooperate in its execution? Well, of course, it is a matter of joint Government responsibility. But we do not rely on persuasion alone. Nor do we implement the right way to implement economic plans. We also have some positive means of guiding economic activity. The supply of credit is strictly controlled and Government-owned companies are left to their own devices.

Would you like to say a word about the Algerian problem? Hirsch maintains that the Algerian problem is a matter of joint Government responsibility. But we do not rely on persuasion alone. Nor do we implement the right way to implement economic plans. We also have some positive means of guiding economic activity. The supply of credit is strictly controlled and Government-owned companies are left to their own devices.

Algerian Development
That is nonsense. The per capita income of the Moslem population in Algeria is a fraction of the average income in France, and it is simply impossible to raise it to the same level rapidly. We have prepared detailed large-scale investment and development plans for Algeria for the next ten years, but their implementation would only reduce the present gap, not eliminate it. From an economic point of view, you speak of the income level of a population without increasing its productivity and that spoils vocational training, more education, and the patterns of social life, all of which can only be acquired in the course of time by a prolonged process of civilisation. Don't forget that Algeria is literally having to start from scratch in many respects such as education. Don't forget also that the very process of civilisation tends to aggravate the problem by facilitating the national increase of the Algerian population, which is already among the world's highest: it is increasing at a rate of 2.5 per cent annually, as compared with 1.7 per cent in France, which is also high enough. I wonder how any responsible person can promise rapid extension of the French wages and income level and the French social security system to the entire Algerian population.

Amider to Build 976 Dwelling Units
TEL AVIV. — Amider is to build 976 dwelling units during the coming year, the housing company announced on Tuesday. Some of these will be for former sabra dwellers. Building at present is in progress in Haifa, Jerusalem, Acre, Beerseba and Netanya.

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Controversy Over Citrus Packaging Still Rages

Dubiner vs. Citrus Board

By MARK SEGAL

THE Citrus Marketing Board shipped no Valencia (Jaffa) late in cartons at all this year, and the season registered the highest losses in this variety. For the three previous seasons Valencia had been shipped in cartons, and prices were higher than for wooden cases.

This charge was made by Mr. Samuel Dubiner, owner of Cargal Ltd. of Tel Aviv. He says that the Board discriminates against Cargal by systematically overriding the instructions of the Share Commission which inquired into the Packaging of Citrus Fruit.

Mr. Dubiner stresses that he speaks not only as a manufacturer of cartons, but as a grower of citrus fruit. He says that the Board's decision to ship Valencia in cartons at all this year, and the season registered the highest losses in this variety. For the three previous seasons Valencia had been shipped in cartons, and prices were higher than for wooden cases.

Refrigerated Shipping
Discussing pre-cooling and refrigerated shipping, Mr. Dubiner cites the case of American growers. In California, the giant cooperative of Sunkist Growers Inc. ships 100,000 cartons per annum. In Florida, wood is the cheapest in the world and growers have been using large-size Bruce boxes for the past 25 years but the carton is slowly replacing the small Bruce box, says Mr. Dubiner.

Water Pump For Yafa Village
Jerusalem Post Reporter
NAZARETH. — Yafa, the ancient village near Nazareth, with a population of 2,300, joyfully celebrated on Monday the inauguration of the water-supply pump.

Active and Firm Market in London
VERY firm conditions prevailed in London too, with the share index reaching new peaks for 1958. Prospects of lower interest rates coupled with buoyancy on Wall Street stimulated buyings on a broader scale. The only quiet section was South African gold, where prices tended to drift slightly lower.

Paris Bourse Quiet
The Paris Bourse was a quiet steady. Business was very small and featureless. On the gold market, the kilo gold bar stood at Frs. 515,000. The Napoleon at Frs. 3,800. and the Sovereign at Frs. 4,370. The unofficial rate of the U.S. dollar was Frs. 481.

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Stocks and Commodities

Larger Turnover in Tel Aviv

TRANSACTIONS were livelier during the past week in Tel Aviv and turnover was larger in the linked bonds section, with prices generally tending to rise. A number of bonds were quoted "buyers" only on some demand with no offer forthcoming. Tavel Dollar reached a new all-time peak, passing the 98 per cent mark and 6 1/2 per cent Electric first issue were quoted at 100.00. Six per cent III having been drawn at par.

General Mortgage Bank Ltd. 6 1/2 per cent Dollar-linked debentures were officially introduced on the market August 1.

On the other hand, conditions in the equities section remained dull with small changes in prices, but with

Wall Street Touching New Peaks
WALL Street prices climbed to a new peak on investment buying on August 11, attracted by inflationary pressure and confidence in the autumnal season. A P.U.R. Some industrial shares are now selling at 20 times their earnings and more. The market thus recovered very quickly from the Federal Reserve Board's margin increase.

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Galilee Camps for Cotton Harvesters

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — A cotton pickers' camp now being put up in the Beisan Valley for some 4,000 men and women will be ready when the harvest season begins next month. It is designed to save the expense and waste of time involved in taking to and from work each day large numbers of pickers from nearby and distant settlements.

Now the pickers will stay near the fields all week and return home only at weekends. The camp and its equipment are being provided by the Agricultural Centre and the cotton growers. The pickers will pay a small sum towards their keep.

Another two camps are to be erected in Galilee. Altogether 30,000 dunams have been put under cotton this year in the Beisan Valley and Galilee. The boll weevil, which the growers thought had been subdued this year, has recently been spreading again, and farmers are busy trying to defeat it by spraying. They still hope to reap an above-average harvest this year.

AKABA PORT BUSY
The Old City daily "Al-Jihad" on Monday reported that 35 ships had brought 25,000 tons of supplies to Akaba during the month of July and that over 10,000 tons had been exported via that port during the same period.

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Good Future Seen for Pharmaceuticals

By Macabee Kaskin

THE pharmaceutical industry in Israel faces a promising future both at home and abroad," states Dr. Yehuda Weissbrod, whose position as Director of the Pharmaceutical Department at the Ministry of Health gives him a rare perspective of the industry in all its ramifications — from imports, production and marketing to the one field in which he admits that Israel lags badly — original research.

Israel's pharmaceutical exports go to 30 countries. In 1954, our foreign drug sales were \$782,000; in 1955, \$787,000; in 1956, \$1.4m., and in 1957, \$2.4m.

The lion's share of these exports was accounted for by Dr. B. S. Levin's Rafa Laboratories, which specializes in anti-biotics. In 1956, Rafa exported \$900,000 worth of drugs; in 1957, almost \$2m. Prospects are that 1958 will be even higher.

If Israel stepped up its advertising campaigns abroad, its products would go to more countries and in greater quantities, it is believed. But this would require the investment of foreign currency over a period of years before tangible results emerged.

Dr. Weissbrod works in close harmony with the Ministry's Institute for the Standardization and Control of Drugs, which is responsible for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and may prohibit their sale. Israel drugs have at times had to be unloaded from ships and returned to their plants since they did not meet the institute's standards. Six months ago the Institute began to test cosmetics as well.

The Pharmacy Division also allocates the licenses for the import of drugs. "We have and several cases of drugs of international reputation that proved to be defective and were not allowed into the country," says its Director.

Streamlining Needed

Dr. Weissbrod, and several others who know the problems of Israel's pharmaceutical industry at first hand, believe that it is to flourish it must streamline production, merchandising, methods as well as embark on a research aiming at the discovery of new drugs or better and cheaper methods of preparing existing ones.

Israel does little in this field. One reason is the lack of qualified research personnel. The average age of Israel's pharmacists is well above 50 years, and most of them have settled down to more prosaic tasks than research.

The School of Pharmacy's first class of eight at the Hebrew University was quickly snatched up by the local industry. As far as is known, none of the graduates intends to go into research.

This would entail years of additional study. Our School of Pharmacy, unlike many abroad, does not require much chemistry, an advanced knowledge of which is necessary for efficient research.

Most pharmaceutical manufacturing plants abroad finance their research out of profits. In Israel, plant owners complain that they do not earn enough. They claim that they must cut prices to the bottom, if they are to compete with the sick funds and the Government, which supply drugs almost at cost price to applicants.

One solution would be for Israel's 21 drug manufacturers to establish a joint laboratory that would do general research as well as in



First stage in the filling, capping and sealing of penicillin vials at Rafa Laboratories in Romema, Jerusalem. Rafa is the largest exporter of pharmaceuticals and antibiotics in the country.

specific projects for individual firms.

A third major drawback to original research is the paucity of basic raw materials in Israel. The Dead Sea can supply bromines and asphaltum in unlimited quantities, but the cost of raising herbs is prohibitive. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost, but it will be many years before they can compete with imported herbs. Today, most of the goods sold locally are manufactured from imported raw and semi-processed materials. Even importing finished materials in bulk and packaging them, yields an average foreign currency saving of 30 per cent.

Of Israel's 21 plants, eight produce drugs whose quality compares favorably with the best in Europe. The other 13 plants are smaller and turn out products of "average and good" standards, experts in the field state. Yet many believe that 21 plants is too many for Israel and that the number could be reduced considerably without harming the industry.

Wholesale Competition

These wholesalers ruthlessly undercut each other in competition, which benefits only the retailers since most packaged medicines have the retail price printed clearly on every wrapper. A pharmacy often gets away with raising the price above that but, as one pharmacist stated, "We would be committing psychological murder if we lowered the price."

The reason for the deeply rooted misconception in the public mind that to be good, a drug must be expensive, is an historical one. In the drug — and this faith often comes faster and more effectively than the drug itself, pharmacists state.

Many of these wholesale firms are kept in business only because many plants grant "sole agency" distribution concessions to one or two or more wholesalers in each large city.

Israel's 350 pharmacies, far from constituting a glut in the market, could be profitable

ably increased in number, especially in the outlying and smaller towns.

Theoretically, these 350 pharmacies deal with only 20 per cent of Israel's population, since the rest is covered by the various sick funds (the Histadrut's Kupat Holim accounts for seven-eighths of that). In practice, however, large numbers of sick fund members appear to visit private doctors and purchase their medicines at the 350 private pharmacies, which account for roughly 25 per cent of the drugs imported into the country with foreign currency allocations. Kupat Holim accounts for another 40 per cent; the other sick funds for five per cent; and the Government (for its hospitals and the armed forces) for about 20 per cent; and imports of semi-finished products for the drug industry and dental suppliers for the remainder.

Foreign Drugs Preferred

Experts feel that Israel, like most people in the Western world, take far too many drugs — and that most of them are trained abroad and influenced by the trade literature they read in their native language. Another is that patients, for some unfathomable, psychological reason, respond better to foreign drugs if they are of inferior quality.

Pharmacists state that local

STIFF COMPETITION FOR COSMETICS

COSMETICS, an industry which began as an offshoot of pharmaceuticals, has grown into a vigorous industry in its own right in Israel.

Unlike medicines, which persons take when they feel ill, cosmetics are used day in and day out by women, whether they need them or not. (Note: most women do.) Men are no strangers to the field, for they habitually buy many products such as hair cream and after-shave and sun-tan lotions.

The local cosmetic industry serves a market which is potentially untapped. Israel has many large Oriental communities whose women have not yet mastered the use of Western cosmetics or outgrown their aversion to them. It also has a large crop of children who will reach adolescence and maturity in the next half-dozen years. All will be customers.

But the domestic industry faces severe competition from abroad. Israel is and readers of foreign journals which advertise the virtues of certain cosmetics in such glowing terms that they find a ready market here no matter what their price.

This is one reason why many foreign firms have opened subsidiary plants here to manufacture their goods. Local producers find it a hard uphill struggle to fight this competition by world-famous names. Hebrew is a poor vehicle for singing the praises of foreign products in terms that conjure up the spell which users will cast over the opposite sex.

Foreign sales of Israeli cosmetics have been dropping from \$252,000 in 1955 to \$100,000 in 1956, with a slight upswing to \$133,000 in 1957. Main customers are Finland, Austria, Norway and... the U.S.

Why I want it without ice... "But everybody takes it with ice!" "I don't."

The manager looked at me, frowning. "What do you mean, you don't? What's good for 100 million Americans isn't good enough for you?" "Ice gives me a sore throat."

The manager laid his brows in deep furrows trying to figure it all out, but visibly my request did not make sense to him. "This place has been open for business for the past 43 years" — he informed me, "and up to now we have served 23 billion people."

"I don't want it with ice!" "Almost Lynched."

By then, the frustrated diners had encircled me and were rolling up their sleeves for the lynching. The manager decided that the time was ripe for losing his temper:

"In America you drink your tea with ice!" he roared. "I've never yet met a more stubborn crank in all my life!"

"I only..." "I know your kind. Nothing is good enough for them. Where are you from?" "Who, me?" "I asked."

"From Egypt." "Just as I thought!" — thus the manager. "A pity those insects didn't finish the job back in '36..."

Then I had to run for my life with the frate crowd in hot pursuit. But that was only the beginning. Whenever I go, American public opinion is slowly turning against Egypt. Somebody has got to do something about Nasser, after all.

By arrangement with "The Star"

Israel Research Council Makes Things Happen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN the basement of central Jerusalem's Generali Building, a quartz clock beats insistently all year round, transmitting its pulse via cable to Kol Yisrael. Its audible voice is the six pipe healding the announcement of the correct hour, the standard signal by which Israel sets its watches.

The clock is the product of Israel's Research Council, a division of the Prime Minister's Office which operates on the premise that things don't just happen (not even the right time) but must be made or prodded into happening.

From the Council's point of view, these things must be practical methods of developing the country through scientific research. Several distinguished bodies in Israel are deeply immersed in the pursuit of theoretical research but they would never think of installing or building a standard clock or setting up seismological stations to measure earthquakes, a project which the Council carried out in Jerusalem and Safed.

British Example

The complaint has been made by many scientists that the Council has not gone far enough in setting up standards and measurements in its various projects.

One of their jobs is to find an efficient, large-scale process for the desalination of ground water (of which, they

search into exploitation of wind power and laboratories for rubber and ceramics research, have been turned over to the Haifa Technion.

Several years before renewal of the Dead Sea works, and at a time when it was not at all sure that the plant would come to life again, the Council undertook research into utilization of Dead Sea products. Still under the Council aegis is the cloud seeding programme for inducement of artificial rain, as well as the petro-chemical laboratory for research into use of petro-chemical by-products, which is run in cooperation with the Hebrew University.

Vital Projects

Currently, the Council's administration likes to point out that it is dealing with three of the four projects which Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has repeatedly stressed as vital to Israel's development. These include the scientific development of the Negev, desalination of water and utilization of solar energy (the fourth item stressed by Mr. Ben-Gurion is the development of atomic energy).

Headquarters of these projects is Beerseba, where the Council recently set up the Negev Institute for Arid Zone Research. With the help of UNESCO, scientists here are searching for new means to exploit half of Israel's territory.

One of their jobs is to find an efficient, large-scale process for the desalination of ground water (of which, they

which tests everything from funds to submarines.

The Council frankly admits its deficiency in this sphere and blames it on the lack of funds. Maintaining laboratories for standards and measurements requires highly skilled scientists not readily available in Israel.

To lure first-rate people into the field would require the inducement of very good salaries in the next half-dozen years. All will be customers.

Set up in 1949 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, the Council's task is to give advice to the Government, to develop and to take up important applied research which is not being carried out by other institutions.

A unique feature of the Council is that as soon as one of its projects gets on its feet, the Council takes it on to the organization level and equipped to further it.

Thus the Geological Institute which made a survey of the country's quarries was transferred to the Ministry of Development; a textile research programme was expanded into the Institute for Fibers Research and turned over to the Ministry of Agriculture; a process for the production of detergents from oil was invented in the Council's laboratories and subsequently taken up by a local manufacturer; research on the influence of environment on plant growth was taken over by the Agricultural Research Station at Rehovot two years ago; some time

ago positive results were obtained in the search for an insecticide that would kill insects immune to D.D.T., and this project, as well as the Negev contains considerably more than is generally believed, and the harvesting of solar radiation for industrial purposes.

Stimulate Students

With the removal of the Council's National Physical Laboratory from its present site at Jerusalem's Technion camp to the Hebrew University campus next year, the Council looks forward to gaining a larger foothold for applied research in Jerusalem's higher institution of learning and to stimulate students' interest in applied research, a necessary step, the Council believes, in a country that is already top-heavy with theoretical research.

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PERSONALITY PROFILE DR. SHIMON BTESH

By GERDA LUFT

Dr. Shimon Btesh, Director-General of the Ministry of Health since 1953, was born in Jerusalem's Nahlat Zion in 1908. His mother came of a Jaffa family; his father had come to this country to manage one of the branches of his own father's Manchester textile firm. Ladino and English were spoken at young Shimon's home, and to this day Dr. Btesh speaks Hebrew with a slight English accent. During World War One the family came to Egypt, and later the father was sent to Argentina, where Shimon added Spanish to his store of languages.

In 1928 Shimon returned to this country, planning to study medicine, which he took up at Beirut's American University. After graduating in 1932 he spent a year working in public health in Lebanon, and another at Mafraq in Transjordan as health officer. In 1934, after a year in the public health service in Iraq, he returned to this country, he married Victoria Kishash, of Jerusalem, and spent another year as Mandatory public health official in Jerusalem and Jaffa. In 1937 he went to Haifa's Rambam hospital to head its department for internal diseases and in 1943 took charge of Tel Aviv's Yarkon Hospital.

W.H.O. Organizer

After a year of post-graduate studies in England, where he concentrated on internal and tropical medicine, Dr. Btesh passed the examinations for the Royal College of Physicians in 1947 and returned to his hospital. In 1951 he organized the visit of a teaching mission of three sent to Israel by the World Health Organization. Realizing he needed further knowledge in public health, he then completed his studies in the field at Johns Hopkins.

Taking over the job of coordinating the nation's health work brought Dr. Btesh home to face with a number of problems, one of which sprang into the news again recently with a new outbreak of polio. The public had welcomed the initiative of the Ministry of Health in its mass polio vaccination campaign, and last year's dramatic drop in paralytic incidence created the impression that the dread menace had been overcome for good.

This year's outbreak proved this conception erroneous, and sometimes the Ministry is accused of complacency about the way it is handling vaccinations.

While the technique of vaccination is a matter that is best left to physicians and research workers and there is as yet no international standard weapon in the fight against polio — various countries employ vaccines of different compositions — it seems fairly certain that the conspicuous success of the Israel Salk vaccine last year can partly be ascribed to the fact that there was then no epidemic in the Middle East. WHO reports bear out this contention. But the Ministry stresses constantly that the fight against polio is not a one-time action, that it must be carried on systematically and with full public cooperation, even in years when the danger appears to be receding. The campaign must, in addition, be continuously reassessed and followed up by changes or improvements.

Dr. Btesh does not look on his job as an administrative one. To him, public health is a specialized branch of medicine, dealing with groups instead of the individual. Since this approach is not yet widely accepted by our doctors, he has had difficulty in attracting good men to public health work. What is more, Dr. Btesh's approach predicated close cooperation among the various government departments, broader standards of training for physicians and nurses and an educational campaign among the public.

Habit Survey

Since immigration has brought into Israel communities whose hygienic habits and health problems vary widely, as does their approach to the physician and public health, the first requirement of an adequate public health service, according to Dr. Btesh, is a survey of the living habits of the different sections of the population. When a new health unit is to be set up, an anthropologist is first sent out to study the community and its way of life. His observations are forwarded to a sociologist for his comments

and suggestions, and the physicians and nurses who set up the center there. This, of course, cooperation with social workers.

This is a new approach in Israel, where it was assumed in the days of mass immigration that preventive medicine made it imperative to change as fast as possible the habits of immigrants who were not accustomed to Western concepts of hygiene. It was seldom understood at the time that Western hygiene was part and parcel of Western culture and that it would not be easy to implant new hygienic notions without impacting on other cultural traits which had nothing to do, on the face of it, with eating, sleeping, cleanliness or child care. Dr. Btesh is proud that it was the Ministry of Health that invited to Israel Dr. Margaret Mead, the world authority on cultural patterns and technical change.

United Effort

According to Dr. Btesh, public health in Israel will progress to the extent that government and institutional field workers concerned with labour, social welfare, health and absorption join forces in common cause. The focus is to be on the family or the clan, not the individual patient; and the centre of action the nurse and not the clinic. The nurse and the physician, along with the social worker, become acquainted with the patient's environment and cultural background, and medicine blends into the long and difficult process of community education. The surveys of habits required to carry out such a programme will, incidentally, benefit all fields of theoretical and applied social science.

One of the difficulties is the lack of trained personnel for the combination of health and social service. The Ministry's two nursing schools in Haifa and Sarafand are already taking the new programme into account and the curriculum, and nurses who will go into public health are trained in sociology and community habits. The new School for Social Service which is to open at last in Jerusalem will pave the way for closer cooperation with social workers, and the few public health experts at the University — Dr. Strauss and Grushka — will no longer stand alone next year, when a new Department for Public Health opens at the Medical School.

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which requires the cooperation of scientific bodies.

In any case, purchasing the vaccine in the U.S., organizing its manufacture here and carrying out mass vaccination on a national scale are no small achievements for the Ministry, and the public ought to compare this year's figure of 250 polio cases recorded up to July with the 2,000 cases of 1950, Israel's first real polio year.

Further, measures have already been taken to modify vaccination procedure and to change the composition of the vaccine in order to increase the proportion of the virus strain that predominated in this year's outbreak.

The scope of the administrative problems that face the Ministry is immense, but Dr. Btesh does not look on his job as an administrative one. To him, public health is a specialized branch of medicine, dealing with groups instead of the individual. Since this approach is not yet widely accepted by our doctors, he has had difficulty in attracting good men to public health work. What is more, Dr. Btesh's approach predicated close cooperation among the various government departments, broader standards of training for physicians and nurses and an educational campaign among the public.

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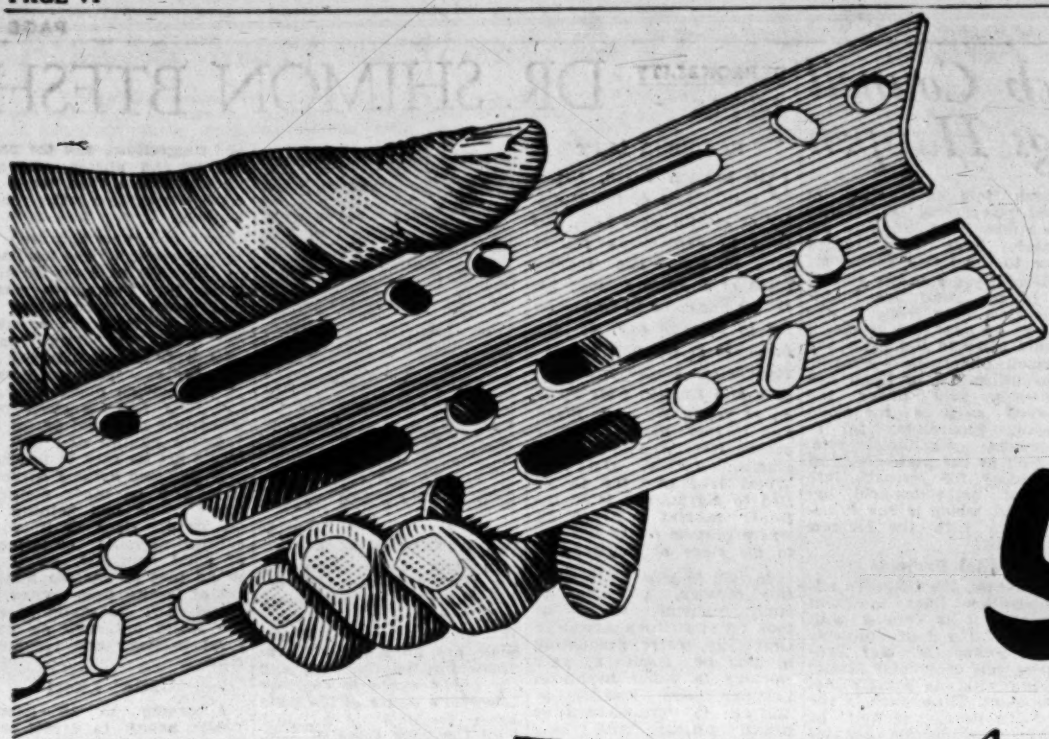
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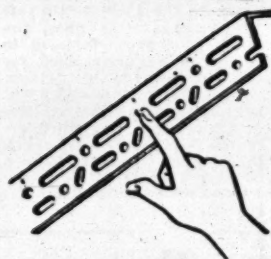
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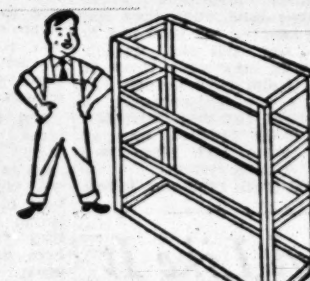
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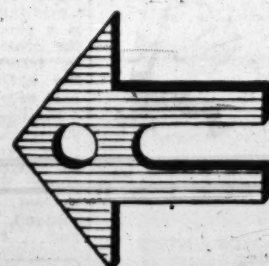
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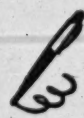
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THE WEST MUST DECIDE

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE IDEA OF COLONIALISM. Fifty years ago, the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, was founded. Its first director, Harry W. Henshaw, was a leading authority on colonialism.

At the time, it was a very unusual thing to have a research institute devoted to the study of colonialism. It was a time when the world was divided into two camps: the West and the East.

Colonialism, it emerges, is not an idea, it is a system. It is a system which has been in existence for centuries. It is a system which has been the cause of much suffering and death.

There is a multi-national Babel-tongued India, plagued by a caste system which its leaders denounce but cannot cure; Ceylon with its dangerous communal disorders between Sinhalese and Tamils; Burma with its fighting minorities; and Indonesia — its thousands of islands strewn over a vast expanse of the southern Pacific like a scatter of scattered pearls waiting to be strung. All four have minority problems. Each has its very own kind of trouble.

Russia denounced the 15th anniversary of the Russian Revolution as the century's greatest and most desperate imperialist power. Yet most of the essays likewise agree that it is for the West — the one colonial leopard that has been erasing its black past by consistently in pinning a solution to the colonial problem is most urgent; that the Western world's prestige and influence in the foreseeable future will depend to a large extent on its ability to formulate and accept a single set of standards for itself and dependent peoples.

The contributors boldly govern a surprising expanse of territory, though not all of them burrow in to the same depth. They do, however, competently trace the development of colonialism in modern times, in all its recognizable forms, and do so without fear or too much flourish. The idea of colonialism makes an honest effort to come to grips with the essence of the problem. The authors do not always succeed in pinning it down, but they endeavor to explain why, in their

opinion, it is not always possible to solve the problem, and what makes it undesirable in other cases, to do so.

There is an attempt to offer solutions beyond general suggestions as to how to go about finding them. For all their support of self-determination, the authors reject the idea of "absolute independence." It is argued, and convincingly, that certain areas will never equal the independence of the rest of the world. The two very general criteria — political maturity and economic viability. It is hardly conceivable that Malta, say, or the Seychelles Islands, could lead an independent existence for any length of time; they would certainly not absorb the rest of the world's political unit, possibly a hostile one. The same argument applies to the still predominantly tribal society of dependent Africa.

But except for such obvious and extreme examples, the authors themselves become enmeshed in the complications of which they caution. Even the two general criteria are not easily defined, and the chapters in the book — some of them curiously at odds as to how "political maturity" or "economic viability" may be measured.

Discrepancies Cited

In their acknowledgments the editors state that each of the 15 essays "has undergone more or less drastic revision" by them. The editors moreover "share with the authors responsibility" for the contents of the chapters in the present form. But discrepancies have crept in for all the strict editing. While the grant of independence to Ghana is regarded positively by most of the contributors who deal with it, a chapter by William Elliot declares:

"Canada's example cannot serve as a model for the grant of full self-government or independence to such areas as Algeria and the Gold Coast (now Ghana), which while capable of tolerable self-rule, are certainly not proper candidates for complete national independence and membership in the U.N."

In the very next chapter, in the opinion of co-authors Paul Lineberger and Harry Henshaw:

"Even if some suitable criteria could be found for gauging a people's readiness for independence, they would still be unable to solve the problem of dependent areas which, while not demanding absolute independence, object to remaining under their present foreign rulers. Cyprus is a case in point. Another is Algeria, where the leaders of the armed rebellion say they are not ready for independence. The idea of colonialism makes an honest effort to come to grips with the essence of the problem. The authors do not always succeed in pinning it down, but they endeavor to explain why, in their

conquerors Asia has known, should nevertheless have been forced on the defensive by the anti-colonialists. Throughout its long recorded history antedating the travels of Marco Polo, the peoples of Asia have been ruthlessly oppressed by their own and other Asian emperors and generals. Today Soviet rule extends to Central Asia and the Far East, and the Peking Government lays down the line of Tibet, the spiritual center of Buddhism.

The almost inevitable, and easy, conclusion is that Asian leaders are unaware of the real situation in China and Alma Ata, or of the genuine efforts of Western colonial regimes to improve the condition of dependent peoples.

Not Perturbed

But men like Nehru are neither naive nor stupid. Nor would it be true to say they are unconcerned with the fate of the Ubeke, the Tibetan, or even the Hungarians. If some general explanation exists as to the apparent contradiction between their political integrity and their implacable curiosity at odds as to how "political maturity" or "economic viability" may be measured.

Asian statesmen are not too greatly perturbed over a Russian collective farmer's lack of political rights, as long as they think a Russian kolhoznik in Kazakhstan has no more rights. Many Asians insist — in theory at least — that it is preferable that nobody should have any rights than that a "white" man should have more than his colored neighbor.

Among the various futile suggestions that keep on cropping up is one that the West should undertake a vast campaign of enlightenment which would clearly show Asians the superiority of Western democracy over Communism. By far the majority of contributors admitted Asian nations have freely chosen to pattern their own systems of government along Western lines, and as nearly so as they could manage. Surely there is no more reliable indication of political preference.

PERHAPS it is time to consider the West's own excessive because Asia knows the West has so much more to give. Haunted by an inferiority complex, the West has to give to outgrow, making a virtue of necessity, they like to pretend they scorn the material progress of the world. At the same time they strain every economic sinew to develop industries and, in the political field, are proud of their democratic institutions. The desire for economic progress and political democracy are real; the sulkings of an unhappy underprivileged and, let it be admitted, recently mistreated adolescent.

There seems to be nothing wrong in relations between Asia and the West that an overdose of Western generosity, both in tolerance and in economic assistance, could not remedy. Nothing that is except that the West must first decide whether it is in fact a political entity, or a collection of member states following foreign policies whenever and wherever the Soviet sphere fades.

Publications Received

THE GREAT ARMS RACE. By Hans W. Buehler. The New York Times presents a "comprehensive and authoritative appraisal of the military capabilities versus those of the Soviet Union." 115 pp. \$2.50. New York: Franklin & Johnson.

RECORDED JAZZ: A CRITICAL GUIDE. By Hans W. Buehler. The New York Times presents a "comprehensive and authoritative appraisal of the military capabilities versus those of the Soviet Union." 115 pp. \$2.50. New York: Franklin & Johnson.

Stamp of the Week

White Gulls. Black and white. 1-4 66 2-4 66 3-4 66 4-4 66 5-4 66 6-4 66 7-4 66 8-4 66 9-4 66 10-4 66 11-4 66 12-4 66 13-4 66 14-4 66 15-4 66 16-4 66 17-4 66 18-4 66 19-4 66 20-4 66 21-4 66 22-4 66 23-4 66 24-4 66 25-4 66 26-4 66 27-4 66 28-4 66 29-4 66 30-4 66 31-4 66 32-4 66 33-4 66 34-4 66 35-4 66 36-4 66 37-4 66 38-4 66 39-4 66 40-4 66 41-4 66 42-4 66 43-4 66 44-4 66 45-4 66 46-4 66 47-4 66 48-4 66 49-4 66 50-4 66 51-4 66 52-4 66 53-4 66 54-4 66 55-4 66 56-4 66 57-4 66 58-4 66 59-4 66 60-4 66 61-4 66 62-4 66 63-4 66 64-4 66 65-4 66 66-4 66 67-4 66 68-4 66 69-4 66 70-4 66 71-4 66 72-4 66 73-4 66 74-4 66 75-4 66 76-4 66 77-4 66 78-4 66 79-4 66 80-4 66 81-4 66 82-4 66 83-4 66 84-4 66 85-4 66 86-4 66 87-4 66 88-4 66 89-4 66 90-4 66 91-4 66 92-4 66 93-4 66 94-4 66 95-4 66 96-4 66 97-4 66 98-4 66 99-4 66 100-4 66

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TIBERIAS: YESHAYAHU DROZ (water colour)
From the Exhibition at the Sefrai Gallery, Jerusalem.

On the Quiz-zial Temper

By RUTH DAVIES

London: Heinemann.

THE well-known short-story writer has here produced a technically brilliant novel. He uses the flashback technique, which so often is merely tre-

sonable and confusing, to excellent purpose and so adroitly that the whole falls neatly into focus.

It is a character study of a Welsh village girl of great beauty, who, at sixteen begins her life as married man's girl and so on.

Mr. Dal, manager of the coal mines, a kindly, gentle and helpful man who does not object to Eva's keeping up with her consumptive young lover, so soon to die.

The Bohemian Bloomsbury scene to which Eva is taken here Mr. Dal's death is less happily limited than a descendant of scholars, most of whom were in modern times.

And among the contenders for the title of the French champion, Dr. Prosper Azoulay, who is a spare-time Hebrew scholar and descendant of a line of Hebrew scholars dating back at least 35 years; the Mexican champion, Miss Sarah Rabinowitz, who told Israel journalists she knew the New Testament so well because she believed Jesus was the Messiah; the American champion, Mrs. Myrtle Davis, school teacher and daughter of a Protestant minister; the Finnish champion, a Seventh Day Adventist minister. (There is also, of course, the conventional "freak," the Italian champion, a young lady who has devoted her life to the establishment of a Bible school in her home town. Altogether, people to whom the Bible is no game.

PAULA ARNOLD

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OTHER MATTER OF THE YEAR. By Ruth Davies. London: Heinemann.

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